THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

Guaranteed Circulation - *1,128*
AND STILL A BOOMING. MATCH IT?

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" " " " if not p'd within 6 mos.	2.00
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☞Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop it you must. None but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879. NUMBER 8.

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THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. J. WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA
VIGORENE

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.
$100 IN GOLD
for any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impeded by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs & re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will [illegible] you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.
Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

☞For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, who are authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented. [10-11.'78.-1y.]

THE MILD POWER
CURES
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the well tried perscription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
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10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
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13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,	50
21	Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
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24	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25	Dropsy and scanty Secretions,	50
26	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding,	50
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28	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
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31	Painful Periods, or with Spasms,	50
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34	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

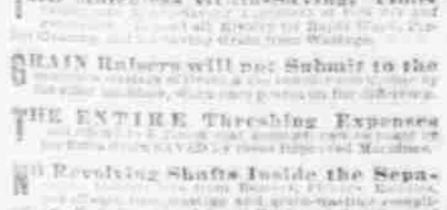
FAMILY CASES.

Case, Morocco, with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions,	$10.00
Case Morocco, of 20 large vials and Book,	6.00

These remedies are sent by the case single box or vial, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.
Office and Depot, 109 Fulton St. New York.
For Sale by all Druggists.
☞Humphreys' Specific Manual on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 21.
1871.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving [illegible]

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the [illegible]

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses [illegible]

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. [illegible]

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, [illegible]

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, [illegible]

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging [illegible]

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. [illegible]

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, [illegible]

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant [illegible]

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
BEST IN THE WORLD
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
UNION SQ. N.Y.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

30 Fancy Cards, Chromo, Snowflake, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cts. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE
(P. C. & ST. L. R'Y.)
THE DIRECT AND MOST
COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
TO ALL POINTS IN THE
WEST, SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.
Through Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked
TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS.
Our Rates are the Lowest.
OUR ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.
Our Trains Connect in UNION DEPOTS
With all the great Western Trunk Lines.
NO DELAYS! NO LONG TRANSFERS!
WE RUN NO EMIGRANT TRAINS.
All Classes of Passengers are Forwarded on Regular EXPRESS TRAINS, and go through WITHOUT DETENTION.

FROM THOSE SEEKING
Homes in the WEST

We invite correspondence, and endeavor to give trustworthy information. When necessary, our Traveling Agents will meet parties and be prepared to give satisfactory rates for transportation of passengers, household goods, live stock, etc.

Following is the time of Daily Express Trains via "Pan-Handle Route":

Leave Pittsburgh	8.42 a. m.	11.47 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis	7.30 a. m.	9.30 p. m.
" Kansas City	10.15 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

Connection is made in Union Depot, Kansas City, for all points in Kansas and Colorado. Two hundred pounds of baggage are checked free for colonists.

☞If unable to procure tickets by the PAN-HANDLE ROUTE at nearest railroad station, Passengers should call on Agents at Union Depot, or at 78 Fifty avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and call for tickets via "PAN HANDLE ROUTE," by which line Omnibus Transfers are avoided. For Maps of Western Lands, Circulars, Pamphlets, &c., address W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio. [12-20.-6m.]

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN
—ON THE SUBJECT OF—
Cheap Groceries!
By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to
F. P. CONFER'S
MODEL GROCERY STORE!
1324 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,

And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

☞Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house. F. P. CONFER.
Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY 109 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.
☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.
April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform all who wish to fit themselves for the teacher's profession, or for any other business in life, that he will open a HIGH SCHOOL and NORMAL INSTITUTE, to commence April 13, 1879, at the public school building in Wilmore borough, and continue for a term of ten weeks. In addition to the usual studies pursued in such schools, a course in Composition, Rhetoric and the higher branches of Mathematics will be added if desired. For further information call on or address
JOHN M'CORMICK,
Feb. 28, 1879.-6t. Wilmore, Cambria Co., Pa.

SELECT SUMMER SCHOOL.—The undersigned will open a SELECT SCHOOL in the Union School Building, Ebensburg, on MONDAY, MAY 5th, 1879, and continue it for a term of ten weeks. The common branches, higher mathematics, and the natural sciences will be taught. Instruction in teaching will also be given to all who desire it.

TERMS.—Five dollars per term for all studying only the common branches; six dollars per term for higher branches and instruction in teaching.
☞Those proposing to attend will please give notice by 1st of April, as the number will be limited. 2-28.-3t.] F. A. LYTE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate CATHARINE HARTSOG, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Catharine Hartsog, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to the estate in question are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them fully authenticated for settlement.
JOHN OTT, Executor.
Carroll Twp., Jan. 31, 1879.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of WM. BAKER, Sr., dec'd.
Letters testamentary on the estate of William Baker, Sr., late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate that payment must be made forthwith, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
PETER A. BERTRAM, Executor.
Carroll Twp., Jan. 24, 1879.-6t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that John J. Trexler, of Dean township, has made an assignment of all his real and personal property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to John J. Trexler are therefore notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper shape for adjustment.
JOHN WAGNER,
Feb. 21, 1879.-3t. Assignee of John J. Trexler.

SOCK UP!—The books of W. H. Sloan, M. D., of Chest Springs, having been left in the hands of the undersigned for collection, all persons knowing themselves indebted on said books are hereby notified to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of April next, and unless they do so they will have only themselves to blame for additional costs which may accrue in the collection of the same. JOHN WAGNER.
Chest Springs, Feb. 28, 1879.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of HENRY J. BOLAN, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Henry J. Bolan, late of Barr township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
CASPER SMITH, Administrator.
Barr Twp., Feb. 14, 1879.-6t.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Ag'ts Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. Agents' outfit, 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

[ORIGINAL.]
SABBATH MORNING.

I.

The land was fraught with nature's smile,—
The insect's chirp did cares beguile,
And zephyrs stirred the leafage, while
We mused on Sabbath morning.

II.

The river slept amid the hills,
Its peaceful lapse fed by the rills,—
Forgot were all my cares and ills
On quiet Sabbath morning.

III.

The fish, beneath the crystal wave,
Their scaly silvered sides did lave;
Below, the golden sanded pave
Did gleam on Sabbath morning.

IV.

The misty hills filled up the view
And blended with the heaven's blue,
And warmly basked in purple hue
On regal Sabbath morning.

V.

Sweet peace and quiet reigned o'er all,
As well in cot as stately hall:
And e'en the cattle in the stall
Enjoyed the Sabbath morning.

VI.

The little bird in leafy tree,—
The brook that purled in babbling glee,—
The squirrel and the buzzing bee
Rejoiced on Sabbath morning.

VII.

The house-dog dozed beneath the bush
Where bloomed the rose in Summer's blush,
And lulling murmurs filled the hush
On happy Sabbath morning.

VIII.

See where the river meets the view—
Reflecting back the heaven's blue,
A glimpse amid the leafage new,
On holy Sabbath morning!

IX.

The little kit plays o'er the floor,—
The fly doth buzz the window o'er,—
The robin, golden notes doth pour
For all on Sabbath morning.

X.

The mother-hen with downy train,—
The guinea in the field of grain,—
The sheep, too, grazing in the lane,
Are glad on Sabbath morning.

XI.

Trees, shrubs and flowery brambles, there,
Exhaling sweets, perfume the air,—
All earth doth seem exceeding fair
To view, on Sabbath morning.

XII.

O, if the days were all like this,
To live on earth were heavenly bliss;
And paradise we'd hardly miss
On such a Sabbath morning. A. D. H.

FIDELITY REWARDED.

A TRUE STORY FOR BOYS TO READ.

I want to tell the boys about a friend of mine whose faithful performance of present duty led him into higher positions than he ever dreamed of filling, and gave him what we would like all to reach—honor and success.

In the earlier years of my experience as a printer in Chicago, more than twenty years ago, our firm did a good deal of printing for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and because of this I came to know a young man who is the subject of my story.

He came from Massachusetts; he was poor, and had no influential friend even to give him a letter of recommendation. He sought employment on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and after waiting a time at last secured a position as brakeman on a freight train—salary thirty dollars a month. He was faithful in his position, and being both intelligent and industrious, he was soon made a conductor on the train with wages nearly doubled.—He soon after attracted the attention of his superior officers, who saw in him an honest, faithful, conscientious conductor, one not seeking his own ease or pleasure, but constantly devoted to the interests of the company that employed him, so that not many months elapsed before he was made conductor of a passenger train—a more comfortable position and one yielding a somewhat higher salary. Here I first knew him, and I saw in him a modest, quiet, unassuming young man, free from the popular vices, and one who tried to be just as faithful and true and devoted to his work as a conductor as though the position had been that of general superintendent.

He did not apparently have a high opinion of his own abilities; there was a total absence of that swagger and strut so often seen in those who come to similar subaltern positions. It seems as though he thought that to properly conduct his train—to secure the comfort of his passengers, and rightly serve the interest of his company—required the full exercise of all the powers God had given him.

One of the sternest and most exacting, and yet one of the noblest, ablest and most conscientious men who ever filled a similar position, was then General Superintendent of the road. This man (Colonel G. C. Hammond) watched every employe of the road with an eagle's eye. He measured every man, knew the ability of each, and seemed intuitively to know which were the faithful workers and which the lazy shirks. Our young conductor did not escape his keen eye. When he least thought of it, his chief was measuring and sounding him, and finding out what kind of metal he was made of; but none ever knew whether he was approved or not, for the chief's look was always stern and cold as ice.

On Friday night, train No. 4 moved slowly out of Chicago under the care of my young friend, who only intent on doing his work as well as he knew how, seemed to have no higher ambition than to be a good conductor—salary $900 a year. At noon, when he stopped at the station, he found a telegram from the head office ordering him to "leave the train in care of ——, and take the first train for Chicago."

This was an unusual thing. Wondering what could be the matter, conscious that he had tried to do exactly right, and yet remembering how exacting was the General Superintendent, he feared that unintentionally he had fallen under his displeasure. Reaching Chicago late Saturday evening, he found Colonel Hammond had gone home, and knowing how strict he was in the observance of the Sabbath, the conductor waited impatiently for the coming Monday morning, when with a fearful heart he presented himself at the office of the Superintendent.

"Good morning, Mr. Hammond; I have answered your telegram, and come to see what it means."

"Good morning," growled the chief; "I see you have, sir. I have concluded to take your train away from you."

The conductor's heart sank lower than ever. What before was only fearful foreboding was now painful truth. He had served the company to the best of his ability; he had kept his train in complete order. His reports had been carefully and correctly made, and yet, after all, he had lost his position; he knew not why, and felt that his case was sad indeed. He inwardly resolved, that having missed his calling, he would quit railroading and try some other service where careful work would be appreciated. He dared not hope to reverse the decision of the all powerful official, yet in as calm a voice as he could command, he politely asked the reason for this summary dismissal.

Colonel Hammond waited a while before he answered. Then the muscles of his face relaxed a little, and he said, "I want an assistant superintendent in my office, and I have called you to take the place."

The truth is always modest, and our thunder-struck conductor could only stammer, "But I am not competent, sir, to fill the position."

"You can do as I tell you; you can obey orders, can't you? That's all you have to do sir. You will begin work this morning. This is your desk."

The new duties were not as difficult as he expected. At first he had only to obey orders and carry out the details of work laid out by the chief, and to these duties he brought the faithfulness and thoroughness that had made him noticeable as a conductor. His elevation did not spoil him or make him vain. He was as plain, and modest, and as hardworking as before—the salary at first was one thousand eight hundred dollars.

After a few years of service under Colonel Hammond, and an advance of salary to two thousand five hundred dollars, the plain young man was invited to take the office of General Superintendent of a young road, at a salary of four thousand dollars. Distrusting his own ability, but determined to do his best, he accepted the call and succeeded, until the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, realizing how much they had lost in parting with him, invited him to resume his old position by the tempting offer of six thousand dollars a year.

In the meantime Colonel Hammond had become Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, running from Omaha to Ogden, where it connects with the Central Pacific Road. This latter road was owned by four or five millionaires, who had built it, one of whom was its General Superintendent. However good a business man he knew but little about railroading, and under his care the road was anything but prosperous, until the owners and directors resolved on a radical and sweeping change.

But where could they find a General Superintendent who had the ability, and would dare to reorganize the road and put affairs on a better basis? They consulted Colonel Hammond and other railroad men, and the result was that, most unexpectedly, our whilom modest and hardworking conductor one day received a telegram asking him if he would undertake the duties of General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad at a salary of ten thousand dollars. He was satisfied with his appreciation by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, who proposed to increase his pay to seven thousand dollars, and as he preferred to remain in Chicago, he declined the princely offer made by the California road. Then another telegram asked at what salary he would become the chief of the Central Pacific. Almost hoping to discourage his tempters, he telegraphed, "Thirteen thousand a year in gold." At once came the answer "Accepted." So, taken in his own trap, he had nothing to do but to bid adieu to the city that he had served so well, and he turned his face toward the land of gold. My story would be too long if I should try to tell you the unexpected difficulties he encountered from the old officers of the road, who had determined that they would not be superseded, and that the new superintendent should never enter upon his duties; how they, before his arrival, set the whole press and people of California against him; how, supported by the directors of the road, he quietly took control, disarmed prejudice, conquered submission and earned success.

This was nine years ago. He is still General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, one of the most important railroads in the world. With its connections with California, this quiet man, not yet forty-eight years old, now superintends 2,734 miles of railroad and over fifty connecting steamers, besides dictating the tariffs of the China, the Australian, and the Panama line of steamships. While the other young men preferring present ease and comfort to the interests of employers, wasted money and time in billiard balls, and theatres, and hotels, and drinking saloons, Albion N. Towne was at work building up a character as well as a reputation, and now fills one of the most important positions in California; and instead of $360 a year as brakeman of a freight train he now draws the comfortable salary of $20,000 a year in gold.

"Lucky man," said one.

"Lucky" had but little to do with it; modest worth did it; work did it; faithfulness in the performance of present duties, however humble, did it.

This untiring faithfulness in the humbler duties not only attracted the notice and won the appreciation of his superiors, but fitted him for the higher positions which, without his seeking he was called to fill.

I have long desired to tell this story of a young man's faithfulness, and consequent success, for I consider it a lesson that boys and young men of the present day can study to advantage.

* * *

TONGUE cannot express the astonishment of the crippled soldier in Connecticut who awoke to find his wife using his wooden leg to pound the beefsteak for breakfast.

The Mecca of the Thrifty Emigrant is Kansas.

THE GOLDEN BELT—EMPHATICALLY THE BEST PART OF KANSAS.

A special correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Salina, Kansas, under date of Nov. 12, 1878, says:

There has been much writing on Kansas. Practically one of the very newest of the new States—for of its entire area of over fifty-two million acres, more than 89 per cent. still remains virgin soil unbroken by the husbandman's plow—Kansas has yet been the subject of more voluminous and superlative commendation than any other of the agricultural States. The greatest of American miscellaneous authors, Washington Irving, as early as 1832, sounded the pæan to its brilliant skies, its bland and benignant atmosphere, and its flowery plains and sloping uplands. Since then a multitude of writers, some of them of celebrity in literature and science, as Hale, Seward, Agassiz, Greeley, Sumner, Winthrop, Richardson and others, have swelled and prolonged the refrain.

Beyond all doubt Kansas is the one State which offers the very best and highest inducements to immigration. No other section is so full of rich promise to the man who desires to found a home and acquire unto himself and his family the ease and comforts of a competency. In its combination of soil and climate which wait on ordinary thrift and industry to surround its people with the circumstances of a happy, fortunate, generous, and contented living, it is superior to Illinois or Iowa, to Wisconsin or Minnesota. The writer hereof has no property in or expectation from Kansas. He has journeyed frequently through various parts of the State within the last three years. At present a citizen of Chicago, he has had a residence in each of the four States mentioned by way of comparison. He intends to be temperate and moderate in statement, but does not expect that such statement will be unchallenged or at least not unsuspected by those not conversant with the relative facts. He has neither the time nor the data at hand to go into statistics in detail which sustain the allegations made. Let the following figures be given due consideration. In 1875 there was grown in Kansas thirteen million bushels of wheat and eighty-one million bushels of corn. In 1876 fifteen million bushels of wheat and eighty-three million bushels of corn. In 1877 fifteen million bushels of wheat and one hundred and three million bushels of corn. This year, in 1878, Kansas steps to the front, the first State in the Union in the production of wheat, unless, possibly, California has to be excepted, with a yield of more than thirty million bushels of wheat of superior quality and standard weight. The increase in acreage sown to wheat was one-third greater than in 1877. The corn production for the current year—the acreage being somewhat less than in 1877, but the average yield per acre greater—is probably not less than one hundred and five million bushels. Compare these remarkable results of four successive years in Kansas with the record, through the same period, of any other State which claims agricultural excellence, and it will be seen that nowhere else have the rewards of husbandry, of general farming, proved so bountiful and sure as they have in this fortunate and prolific State.

In the successful rearing of live stock the ratio of increase of total value is rapidly pushing Kansas toward the head. The percentage of increase is regular and noteworthy in both horses, cattle, swine, and sheep.

The culture of fruit, that which adds so much to the completeness of rural domestic life, attains a higher degree of general success in Kansas, both as to certainty and quality of crop, than in any other of the prairie States. The proportion of fruiting trees to those too young to produce fruit is about 30 per cent., yet the gross market value of fruits, grapes, and wine for 1877 reached the important figure of $3,000,000.

Thus a new State not thickly settled in its more populous districts, having more than four-fifths of its organized domain open to settlers on lands which may be bought from $2.50 to $6 an acre, by the superior adaptability of its soil and climate to produce wealth, outranks in two joint great staples all its older and more populous sister States, and presents a wider range of profitable general farming than any other State.

The immense stretch of wheat fields coursed by the Kansas Pacific Railway, have given to this route the name distinctively of the "Golden Belt." But that which assures for the "golden belt" permanency of crop-sustaining power and especially adapts it for continuous wheat-culture is the fact that it is a limestone region. In nearly every portion of the State surface soil is a dark alluvial mold of varying depth of from two to six feet. Within the limestone belt this rests on a rock basis, having generally interposed a rich clay subsoil. The lands within the limestone belt, having the lime constituents and a sufficient admixture of silica with a rich re-enforcing, moisture-retaining subsoil, are very nearly typical wheat lands. Those of the region south drained by the Arkansas need a greater rainfall, lack the durable self-fertilizing characteristics of the former, require greater care in their treatment, and will more easily degenerate.

Another eminent advantage possessed by the country through which the Kansas Pacific runs is the fact that settlers therein are more secure on the important question of fuel. According to the reports of the State Agricultural Bureau, coal is found in three-fourths of the counties along the line. Also the limestone belt has the distinction of an abundant supply of building material, the magnesian limestone, of proved durability, from which the State capitol of Topeka and other important buildings are constructed, being found in great abundance as far west as Trego county.

Without disparagement of any section of the State, I have briefly named the great leading considerations which must attach to the Kansas Pacific country a preference in the judgment of the intelligent and discriminating settlers. I use the designation "Kansas Pacific country," because the trunk and branch lines of that railway are coincident with the main water lines of central and northern Kansas, and the districts indicated accessible by and tributary to that rail route. The following are a few succinctly-stated statistics and data, which carry their own argument:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, there were entered, as appears from the records of the general land office in Washington, of government lands in Kansas, 2,067,179 acres; in Nebraska, 620,675 acres; in Minnesota, 1,041,203 acres; in Dakota, 1,161,801 acres; the entries for Kansas being thus 40 per cent. of the total for the four most active land districts in the union.—This indicates the relative immigration to Kansas.

In 1877 the yield of winter and spring wheat in nineteen counties along the line of the Kansas Pacific, was 5,185,894 bushels, or more than 34 per cent. of the yield for the entire State. In 1878 the yield of these same counties aggregated 12,346,128 bushels of wheat, or more than 40 per cent. of the entire wheat product of the State. The average yield per acre in 1878 in the counties cited, of winter wheat was 23½ bushels, or both winter and spring wheat 20 9-10 bushels. The average per acre of the entire State, both winter and spring wheat, was 17 1-2 bushels. Many special yields of winter wheat per acre in the counties above referred to are very remarkable. The following are a few instances: One field of twelve acres in Riley county averaged 35 bushels to the acre. Two fields in Saline county of twenty and seventy acres produced 53 and 35 bushels respectively to the acre. Of two fields in McPherson county, twelve acres each, one averaged 57 1-2 bushels, the other 36 bushels. In Ellsworth county a field of nine acres, 44 bushels to the acre. Of three fields in Ellis county, eighty, fifteen, and one hundred and twenty acres respectively, the first produced 30 bushels to the acre, the two latter 32 bushels each. In Ottawa county two fields, one of nineteen, the other of ninety acres, yielded an average for the first of 64 1-4 bushels, for the second 44 2-3 bushels. One field of four hundred acres in Lincoln county harvested 29 bushels to the acre.

They call this country the "Golden Belt." It is true. Aptly it is named "Golden." It is in such a country where men, through the order of the years, are most free and labor is most king.

* * *

HOW HE GOT HIS PAY.

On the banks of the Ohio, before the advent of railroads, when steamboats plied between Pittsburgh and the West, lived a sturdy farmer, whose spare time was spent in chopping wood with which he supplied the passing boats. One winter a boat was laid up at this place on account of the ice, and during a long and cold season burned the old gentleman's wood. When the ice cleared away, the farmer presented his bill, which the captain refused to pay.

"You will pay it," said the old man.

"I'll not pay it till I please," retorted the captain, and ordered the old man off the boat, a request which he complied with.

A little later he appeared on the bank, axe in hand, and commenced chopping at a large tree hanging directly over the boat, which would not be able to move for several hours on account of the flow of ice.—The captain, with an oath, asked him what he meant by cutting that tree when he knew that it would fall on the boat.

"Will you pay me for the wood?" asked the farmer.

"No!" roared the captain.

"Then I'll fell this tree on your boat," and the sound of the axe ran out on the air.

The captain stormed and swore, and threatened to lick the old man, but to no purpose; the well directed blows of the axe were gradually eating away at the heart of the tree, and unless something was done soon it would fall and crush everything beneath it. Finding threats and entreaties useless, the captain finally brought out a swivel gun, which all the boats then carried, and, loading it, pointed right at the tree. Faster flew the chips as the old man saw the preparations of war, when the captain sang out:

"Will you quit chopping at that tree?"

"Will you pay me for the wood?" said the old man, never losing a stroke.

"I'll give you just one minute to get away from that tree, and if you're not gone then I'll blow Satan out of you," cried the captain, as he called for a light and primed the gun.

Without a word, as though some new thought had struck him, the old man shouldered his axe, and shaking his fist at the captain, strode toward his home, and was seen there no more. In a few hours the boat pulled and steamed down the river, making a landing at Steubenville, twenty two miles below. As the captain stepped on the wharf, the sheriff walked up, and, tapping him on the shoulder, informed him that he had a writ for him, and would tie his boat until he paid a little bill.

"What bill?"

"The bill for that wood you burned off me, and wouldn't pay for, you wall eyed skunk," put in the old man, who had been concealed up to this moment, and he added:

"I walked down here to ketch ye, and durned if I wouldn't a walked to Cincinnati afore I'd let ye get ahead of me."

The captain saw it was no use to fume about it, for the old man had the law on him; and after paying the amount, with additional costs, and the old man's "mileage," each way, he was allowed to depart with his boat.

The woodman took the next boat home, with his money in his pocket, saying as he left: "If it hadn't been for that infernal swivel gun, I'd a mashed his eternal old boat."

* * *

THE LAW OF SENSE.—Curious comments by a Judge, even in the presence of a prisoner, though extremely rare, are not unprecedented. Mr. Justice Maule once addressed a phenomenon in smock frock in the following words: "Prisoner at the bar, your counsel thinks you innocent; the counsel for the prosecution thinks you innocent; I think you innocent; but a jury of your own countrymen, in the exercise of such common sense as they possess, which does not seem to be much, have found you 'guilty,' and it remains that I should pass upon you the sentence of the law. That sentence is that you be kept in imprisonment for one day, and as that day was yesterday, you may go about your business." The fortunate rustic, rather scared, went about his business, but tho't that law was an uncommonly puzzling thing.

A CITY ON THE ICE.

HOW FISH ARE CAUGHT IN SAGINAW BAY IN WINTER.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from East Saginaw, Mich., says:

The business of fishing through the ice on Saginaw bay has been prosecuted for several years, and has attained large proportions, giving employment to large numbers of men, and forming a city as distinct as it is novel and picturesque. At present there are about 700 buildings composing the city on the ice, and active operations are progressing. The soil on which this city is built is not of that permanent alluvial which has given Chicago the cognomen of "Garden City," nor yet is it susceptible to the cultivation of ordinary summer crops; but it is of a character peculiarly adapted to the crops which are being raised (through the ice) at the present time. The city is irregularly laid out; in fact, no attention whatever is paid to right angles; and it is not likely that the ordinary rules for finding a given location in a city would avail here.—The buildings in this peculiar and interesting town have all been erected since cold weather set in; and, with very few exceptions, the dwellers are all of the sterner sex. The city commences three or four miles from the lighthouse, and extends several miles out. In former years there existed a regularly organized municipal government, with a mayor and common council; but I believe no such constituted body exists this season, and the peaceable denizens are at liberty to erect a wooden building inside of the fire limits, if they chose.

The houses are nearly of uniform size, about four by eight feet. They are cheaply though warmly constructed; generally made of thin pine boards, lined or covered with building-paper. The bunk is placed in the end opposite the door, and the pantry is a shelf on one side of the hut. A small window in the side admits light; but, while engaged in fishing, this is usually covered.—The little houses are warmed with sheet-iron stoves, about sixteen inches long, round except at the top, where is a griddle for cooking the frugal meal of the occupant.

In the floor of the shanty is a trap-door, about twenty inches square, which, on being raised, reveals a hole through the ice. The fisherman seats himself on a block at one side of the hole, and lowers into the water a herring attached to one end of a string—the opposite end being fastened to the top of the building. The herrings are used for decoys, and are caught as needed. In getting the decoy ready a piece of lead, about four inches in length, is forced down the herring's throat (for a sinker), a slip-noose, is placed over his head, and he is let down. If alive, he swims unaided; but if dead the fisherman resorts to artificial methods, by dangling the line. The water where the shanties are located is from ten to fifteen feet deep, and the bottom, being usually sandy, is easily discernible. Attached to another string is the spear. A nail in the handle enables it to be hung on the edge of the floor, whence it is quickly taken whenever the fish come up to the decoy. It is then darted swiftly, and, before an inexperienced person could hardly realize it, the victim is pierced and pulled through the ice into the shanty.

The fish run best early in the morning and after 4 P. M. After dark, a lamp with a reflector is used, and the business is prosecuted as persistently as in the daytime.—The bulk of the fish caught are pike and pickerel, with occasionally trout and white-fish. When the fishing is good, an industrious fisherman will take out from fifty to 150 pounds per day. The fish run in schools, and the water is often fairly black with them. The fish are sold to wholesale dealers at Bay City and Saginaw, and shipped in every direction. As high as 2,000,000 pounds have been caught in a single season. This year the season commenced rather late and the product will be smaller.

The occupation is not without danger, especially in the early spring, when the ice cracks; and there is scarcely a season that some of the hardy fishermen are not carried out to sea, from which they are rescued with great difficulty. Last year your correspondent went out in a tug with a party and rescued half a dozen fishermen, whose retreat had been cut off by the moving out of the ice. When the ice begins to crack and act uneasily, the careful fisherman packs his little domicil on a sled and hauls it to the shore, where it is stowed away for another season. Numbers of shanties are lost every year—the venturesome fishermen remaining on the ice so long that it is impossible to take the shanties across the cracks. The little houses, dotting the blue expanse of ice for miles in every direction, present a picturesque and curious spectacle, and the city is visited annually by large numbers of interested strangers.

* * *

A FEW CURIOUS DERIVATIONS.—The word pamphlet is derived from the name of a Greek authoress, Pamphylia, who compiled a history of the world into thirty five little books.

"Punch and Judy" is a contraction from Pontius and Judas. It is a relic of an old "miracle play," in which the actors were Pontius Pilate and Judas Iscariot.

"Bigot" is from Visigoths, in which the fierce and intolerant Arianism of the Visigoth conquerors of Spain had been handed down to infamy.

"Humbug" is from Hamburg; "a piece of Hamburg news" was in Germany a proverbial expression for false political rumors.

"Gauze" derives it's name from Gaza where it was made.

"Tabby cat" is all unconscious that her name is derived from Atab, a famous street in Bagdad, inhabited by the manufacturers of silken stuffs, called Atab or taffety; the wavy markings of the watered silk resembling pussy's coat.

"Old Scratch" is the demon of Skratti, who still survives in the superstitions of Northern Europe.

"Old Nick" is none other than Nikr, the dangerous water demon of the Scandinavian legend.

* * *

THE following in the *Germantown Telegraph's* simple remedy for frost bites. Extract the frost by the application of ice water till the frozen part is pliable, but let no artificial heat touch it; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hogs lard and gunpowder, rubbed together until it forms a paste, and in less than twenty-four hours the frozen part will be well.

TEN TERRIBLE SECONDS.

Literally, the life of young Archibald Fergus was hanging, for ten terrible seconds, by a single thread. He was a shepherd lad, dwelling in a valley near Dunbar, and familiar with every mountain path and towering cliff of that picturesque locality. In one of his hillside rambles his keen eye discovered signs of an eagle's eyrie upon a narrow ledge that jotted out from the face of a steep precipice. He summoned four or five of his young companions, and, having provided themselves with a strong rope, they proceeded to climb the mountain with the purpose to capture the eaglets. To scale the precipice was impossible, but they, by a circuitous route, succeeded in reaching the top of it, and from the overhanging brink they could look down upon the ledge below, where the eagle had built its nest. The only way to reach this ledge was for one of the party to be let down till its level was reached, for the edge of the rock fairly overhung its base, and there was not so much as a shrub or crevice to which to cling. Archibald, as the leader of the expedition, assumed the perilous task of the descent; and looping one end of the rope so as to afford himself a seat, he secured the other end around an immense boulder and permitted himself to be let down by the strong hands of his companions, who had performed that service for him in many a similar expedition. In that way he had descended to within a few feet of the ledge, when he heard the whirr of wings and the rush of heavy bodies through the air, and he knew that the parent birds were hastening to the rescue of their young. An eagle, male or female, knows no fear when its eyrie is attacked, but enters at once into combat with the intruder. Archibald knew this well enough, and he had taken the precaution to thrust his dirk into his girdle, with which he felt quite able to defend himself against the furious onslaught of the feathered foe. Drawing the trusty weapon, he awaited the attack and had not long to wait; with screams of rage the eagles pounced upon him. Protecting his eyes as best he could with the sleeve of his coarse shirt, he struck rapid and well aimed blows at his winged assailants, and succeeding in thrusting the keen blade into the throat of one and into the bosom of the other, so that, after a few swoops, they abandoned the contest and clung, bleeding and dying, to the ledge where their eaglets were awaiting them. Archibald sheathed his dagger; and looking up, shouted to his friends, who had paused while the fight progressed, to continue the descent. But, in looking up, a terrible sight was revealed to him, for he perceived that, while thrusting at the eagles, the keen edge of his dagger had cut the rope so that all the strands except one were severed. The strain upon that single strand was such that he could see that it was yielding, parting, about to be snapped asunder. He grew faint in expectation of being dashed to pieces on the rocks a thousand feet below; and in another second, he would have been so dashed to death, but that, before the second was over, and just as the rope parted, he was lowered sufficiently to be able to spring upon the ledge, which fortunately he struck and managed to maintain his balance there, although it afforded him scarcely a foothold. However, his companions, aware of what had happened, speedily readjusted the rope, lowered it to him again, and he was soon hauled up in safety, not even forgetting, in his fright, to capture the two eaglets and bear them with him triumphantly as mementoes of his adventure.

* * *

SINGULAR MESSAGES.—A curious list might be made of the strange methods employed in transmitting many important historical messages. The intelligence which enabled Cyrus to overthrow the Median monarch was conveyed in the body of a hare sent him as a present. The instigator of the Ionian revolt against Persia sent his agent, a trusty slave, with verbal orders to shave his head, when the necessary instructions appeared traced on the skin beneath. During Mohammed's wars letters of this kind were frequently plaited in the long hair of the female slaves. The mediæval fashion of writing in ink, which only becomes visible when held to the fire is well known; but Cardinal Richelieu surpassed even this by the device of a dispatch whose alternate lines made an entirely different sense from that of the letter as a whole.

One of the French chiefs of the Fronde war concealed an important letter in a roasted crab. Warren Hastings, then blockaded in Benares by Cheyte Sing, apprised the English army of his situation by dispatches written upon rolled-up slips of parchment, which his messengers carried in their ears instead of quills usually worn there. The letter which recalled General Kaufman to the relief of Samarcand, when besieged by the Bokhariores in June, 1868, was stitched up in the sandal of a loyal native. It is even stated—though the story certainly flavors of Munchausenism—that a French spy, in 1870, carried a photographic dispatch through the German lines in the hollow of one of his teeth.

* * *

A DOG THAT FORGOT HOW TO BARK.—Mr. Darwin might turn to some account a story which is told in the German papers about the manner in which an intelligent dog adapted himself to his condition. A deaf and dumb lady living in a German city had as a companion a young woman who was also deaf and dumb. They lived in a small set of rooms opening on the public corridor of the house. Somebody gave the elder lady a little dog as a present. For some time, whenever anybody rang the bell at the door the dog barked to call the attention of the mistress. The dog soon discovered, however, that neither the bell nor the barking made any impression on the woman, and he took to the practice of merely pulling one of them by the dress with his teeth, in order to explain that some one was at the door. Gradually the dog ceased to bark altogether, and for more than seven years before his death he remained as mute as his two "companions." When expression by sound was useless, it [illegible] silence.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 14, 1879.

Hon. L. D. Woodruff, one of Cambria's representatives at Harrisburg, delivered two brief but sensible speeches in the House last week, one of which was in favor of the act repealing the Jury Commissioner law and the other in opposition to a proposed law regulating the pay of Auditors and Commissioners appointed by the Courts to take testimony, etc. The latter act, despite Mr. Woodruff's opposition, now only awaits the approval of the Governor to become a law, while the former, having received the approval of the House, has been sent to the Senate for its disposal.

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John J. Patterson ought now to feel happy, having received a letter last week from the Attorney General of South Carolina, informing him that a full pardon had been extended to him for all the criminal offences he has committed in that State, for several of which indictments were pending against him in the Courts. Even though released from all fear of arrest, he will never again plant his foot on South Carolina soil, but proposes to go at once to Arizona to accept a position from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. One of Patterson's first and most masterly feats was to steal the Greenville railroad in South Carolina, and if he has a fair show he will repeat the experiment in Arizona.

◆

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday last, in referring to the rumor that Simon Cameron would succeed Mr. Wallace in the U. S. Senate in 1881, provided the Republicans carried the Legislature in November, 1880, stated that it would be a strange sight to see father and son (Simon and Don) on the floor of the Senate at the same time, and that such a thing has never yet happened. The *Tribune* is mistaken. Many years ago the venerable Henry Dodge was a Senator from Wisconsin, and at the same time his son, Augustus C. Dodge, was one of the Senators from Iowa. The elder Dodge is dead, but the son still resides in Iowa, and takes an active part in the Democratic politics of that State. He delivered a Democratic speech in the Court House in this place during his term as Senator, and was appointed Minister to Spain by President Buchanan.

◆

When the bill fixing the salaries of the Judges was before the Senate last week, Mr. Butterfield, of Erie, in asking for an increase of the salary of the President Judge of that county, said that while there was a Judge in Philadelphia for each 45,000 of population, and in Allegheny for each 37,428, the occupant of the bench in Erie county represented 65,000 people.—He further stated that the average of population for a Judge throughout the State was 40,696, and that Judge Ross, of the Montgomery county district, which has a population of 81,612, had the largest district in the State, while Chester, with 77,805, was the next to it. Mr. Butterfield didn't seem to know that there is a judicial district in the State composed of the counties of Cambria, with a population in 1876 of 36,569; Blair, with 38,051, and Huntingdon, with 31,251—in all 105,871, being 24,259 greater than that of Montgomery, and 39,898 greater than Erie. Judge Dean, of this district, therefore represents a much larger population than any other Judge in the State, but, unlike the Philadelphia and Allegheny Judges, as well as a few of the Judges in the rural districts, he is not eternally whining about the salary he receives, and appealing to the Legislature to increase it.

◆

While the members of the House at Harrisburg, at an estimated expense of *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars* to the commonwealth, have voted to furnish the National Guard with a military outfit similar in all respects to that in use by the regular army, the Senate with equal generosity has passed a bill to third reading, which provides for encampments, inspections, transportation, subsistence, additional officers, surgical instruments and medical outfits, a brass band of not less than twenty nor more than thirty musicians for each brigade, together with rent for armories, books for the officers, rent for officers' quarters, ammunition, and other things "too numerous to mention," as vendue bills have it, all at the expense of the State, and which will amount in the aggregate to a sum at which any man may exercise his ingenuity in guessing. The bill, in fact, is so skilfully drawn that we defy any one to ascertain, or even to estimate, what the cost will be; and what is still more iniquitous is, that the State Treasurer is required to pay all the expenses without even an examination of the accounts by the Auditor General. The present Adjutant General is as well known for his love of military display as for his utter inefficiency, and to him under this bill full authority is given to draw all warrants for the payment of expenses on the State Treasurer. With a willing Legislature, no man can tell what the limit will be to this large demand on the public treasury for military trappings and warlike displays.

◆

That benevolent statesman, Hendrick B. Wright, who avowed in Congress that he was proud to be called a demagogue, was received by a committee, together with about five hundred of his Greenback admirers, headed by two brass bands, on his return from Washington to Wilkesbarre last week. He made a speech in which he declared himself a Greenbacker, eulogized his defeated homestead bill, and took occasion to denounce William A. Wallace, who, he said, had "no more brains than a peacock." We have no doubt that Hendrick B. regarded this assimilation of Senator Wallace to a peacock as peculiarly witty, but it will be received for just what it is worth by those who know Wright and how he has never ceased to spread himself ever since he, by some mysterious stroke in politics, was made President of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1844, when James K. Polk was nominated for the Presidency. At all events it is more reputable to be as brainless as a peacock than, like Wright, to possess all the proverbial vanity of that proudly strutting fowl when it expands its gorgeous tail and displays its self admiration. At this reception, as well as at the late conference of the Greenback members of the next Congress, in which Wright participated, he has distinctly defined his political position and with his boots on has tumbled into the same bed with Frank Hughes, Dewees, and the other Greenback leaders. We trust, therefore, that hereafter the Democracy of Luzerne will give him a wide berth—that they will no longer minister to his inordinate vanity and self esteem, but will permit him to cultivate his own political corn with a Greenback hoe.

The Extra Session.

An extra session of Congress has always been regarded as approaching very nearly to a public calamity, and can only be justified on grounds of absolute necessity—such a necessity, in fact, as is conceded to exist by both political parties for the extra session which will begin on Tuesday next.—When the 4th of March arrived, beyond which Congress could not legally extend its session, the two houses found themselves unable to agree upon at least two questions, which had been the subjects of earnest and protracted discussion in the passage of two of the most important appropriation bills. One of these questions was the *repeal of the law, passed in 1865, empowering the President to use troops "to keep the peace at the polls,"* and the other was *the repeal of the law authorizing the appointment of supervisors of elections in cities containing over 20,000 inhabitants, and also the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend the elections for the purpose of making arrests.* These officers, supervisors and deputy marshals can only act at elections every other year, when members of Congress are to be chosen. *The Democrats in the House,* denying the right of a President to station troops at the polls for any purpose whatever, or of supervisors to challenge naturalization papers, and at their own whim or caprice to imprison those offering to vote on them, attached repealing sections of the obnoxious laws to certain appropriation bills, to which the Republican majority in the Senate refused to agree, thus defeating the appropriations necessary to keep the wheels of government in operation. Hence the call for an extra session.

In the Congress which has but lately adjourned, the repeal of these laws was a contest between a Democratic House and a Republican Senate, but as both houses when they meet on next Tuesday will be Democratic, it will then become a contest between a Democratic Congress and a Republican President, so called. The Democrats will pass these repealing acts separately, and if Mr. Hayes vetoes them they will be attached to the appropriation bills, and if the President refuses to sign them in that shape, the deadlock between him and Congress will then begin. It is not a pleasant state of affairs to contemplate, and of which no man can predict the end, unless one side or the other yields something of its demands. It is not thought that there will be any serious difficulty about a bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls, but that the real contest will be over the supervisor's law. This law has been most scandalously abused by men like Davenport, supervisor of New York, under whose despotic and high-handed performances from six to ten thousand Democratic voters of that city were prevented from depositing their ballots at the election two years ago.

Our readers, we trust, will understand from what we have said what the Democrats propose to do at the coming extra session, as well as the difficulties in the way of their success. The country will closely watch the proceedings and will await the final result of the conflicting views between Congress and Mr. Hayes with feelings of the most profound interest.

◆

We have been patiently waiting for the last three weeks for some member of the House to introduce the customary joint resolution for publishing and distributing among the members of the two houses *six thousand* additional copies of Smull's Legislative Hand Book. Mr. Sherwood, a Democratic member from York county, undertook the job towards the close of last week by offering the resolution. This "son of York" offered a joint resolution on the 11th of last March for publishing and dividing among the members precisely the same number (6,000) of copies of the Hand Book, and seems to be as much infatuated with it as was Foster, some few years ago a member from Schuylkill county, who esteemed Smull's legislative statistics as being next in importance to the Bible. As we have time and again said in denouncing this annual pilfering by the Legislature of Smull's Hand Book, there is a standing joint resolution, approved on the 9th of May, 1871, which directs that *one thousand* copies of the Hand Book shall be published annually for distribution among the Senators, and *two thousand* copies for distribution among the members of the House.—Under this resolution each member of the Senate, at the beginning of the session, receives *twenty* and each member of the House *ten* copies of this much prized Hand Book. If Sherwood's resolution passes, each Senator will receive *forty* additional copies, and each member *twenty* copies. If there is anything in the lowest grab game that surpasses this performance of men who are styled *Honorable,* we would like to be informed of it. When Sherwood's resolution comes before the House, if the Committee does not strangle it, as it ought to do, if some member will simply ask the clerk to read the joint resolution of May 9th, 1871, to which we have referred, any man who will vote for it when that is done

> "Would steal the gilding from an angel's wings
> And rob the palace of the King of Kings."

◆

The Americus Club of Reading, a Democratic organization, of which Hon. Hiester Clymer, State Senator Ermentrout, and other prominent Democrats, are members, having expressed its preference for Governor Tilden as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and having notified Mr. Tilden of its action, received a reply from "that wretched old man," as the Republican press styles him, of which the following is a portion:

> "There is no spot in our whole country which would give me more delight by its kindly remembrance of me than the county of Berks. On the formation of parties at the beginning of the government the people of Berks almost with unanimity joined the great political association to promote the largest liberty of which Jefferson was the head, and for almost a century, through all the mutations of time and of men, the Democracy of Berks have been unchangably devoted to their original ideas."

◆

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Illinois Senate has made the following amusing report:

> "Your committee has the distinguished honor of making its first and only report. We are happy to state that the relations between the General Government and the great commonwealth of Illinois are harmonious; that all is quiet on the sloping banks of the Sangamon as on the peaceful bosom of the Potomac. Your committee did think of making a tour to Washington to investigate the Potter committee and cipher dispatches; to instruct Secretary Sherman how to circulate the dollar of the colonial fathers; to urge the ship canal across the upper peninsula of Florida; to connect the gulf and the Caribbean Sea, and to get an opinion on the Drainage bill, but the fate of other committees at St. Louis and at the hands of the independent press has deterred us. Mr. President, your committee met, considered, adjourned sine die. Like Othello, our occupation is gone, and we retire to the shades of defunct greatness. Let us have peace."

◆

The Pittsburgh riot bill has not yet (Wednesday) been reached in the House. There are different opinions expressed as to its fate, all of which, however, will be settled when a test vote is taken on the first section.

A Strange Brooklyn Story.

HOW A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY FROM MAINE, DECEIVED BY A LADY FELLOW-TRAVELER, WAS ENTRAPPED INTO A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

A story has been related to us of the escape of a young lady of this city, says the Portland (Me.) *Press,* from a fate worse than death, and we give place to it because it shows how the most intelligent people may be deceived by designing persons, and cannot be too careful who they trust, or make chance acquaintances. The circumstances of the case are such that it will be seen at once names cannot be given. It is sufficient to say that the lady in question is one of the most modest, well educated daughters of a most respectable Portland family. Miss X., as we will call the lady, had been making a visit to Troy, N. Y.—At the same house another lady was the guest, who resides in one of the towns on the *Hudson River railroad, just out of New York city. Both ladies concluded their visit at the same time and started for New York together, Miss X. to make a visit to* her aunt in Brooklyn, and the other lady for her home. The two girls, when they entered the car, were full of chat, and merely noticed that a fine-looking, elegantly dressed woman, rather past middle age, was occupying the seat behind them.—They ran on about each other and their families, as girls do, hoping to extend the acquaintance with each other in the future. A few miles before reaching the city, Miss X.'s friend left her, as she had reached her home. Soon after her friend left, Miss X. was accosted by the lady on the seat behind, who appeared to be a woman of culture, as well as of wealth, and inquired after her parents in Portland, whom she said she met a few years before on a trip South, spending the winter with them in Florida. The young lady's suspicions were not aroused, and she conversed pleasantly with the stranger. When they reached New York both ladies took a horse car for the Brooklyn ferry—the stranger saying she resided in Brooklyn—and continued together until the Brooklyn shore was reached. It was a winter's day, and when they left the ferry-boat it was quite dark. Miss X. could not find her aunt's coachman, and was in a great deal of trouble, when her new acquaintance spoke up and advised her not to wait longer, but allow her to drive her home in her carriage.

Miss X. thankfully accepted the offer.—The carriage was a neat brougham, with a driver in plain livery. Her baggage had been forwarded from Troy by express, so as not to hamper her. Away they drove, and on the way the stranger said she should have to stop at her house a moment to deliver a message. A fine mansion was reached, the carriage stopped, and the lady alighting, ran up the steps, leaving Miss X in the brougham. In a few moments she returned and asked her to come in where it was warm, as she found she should be delayed about ten minutes.—Miss X. obeyed, and entered the parlor. As she did so the stranger excused herself, and as she stepped from the room Miss X. fancied she heard the key turn in the lock. The next minute she heard wheels rolling away. She looked out of the window and no carriage could be seen. She sprang to the door, and it was opened by the stranger, who said to her: "Miss X., it is useless for you to contend. You have been brought here for a purpose, and you must submit. Tears, cries will not avail you. Follow me."

Miss X. saw that resistance would be useless. It was evident she was entrapped and escape would only be obtained by biding her time. She followed the woman up stairs, was ushered into a handsome room and the key turned on her. In a few moments a tray with supper was passed in. She dared not eat or drink, for fear of an anæsthetic. There she sat patiently for several hours, until all at once she heard a man's step, the door opened, and a gentleman entered. One glance was exchanged, when the man exclaimed: "How did you come here?" The lady recognized him as a gentleman whom she had frequently met the previous winter while visiting at her aunt's. She replied, "Get me out of this at once, I am entrapped." The gentleman thought a minute and then said: "This will be a serious matter for me. These people all know me and can injure me greatly. I had engaged to meet a lady here at the request of the proprietor of this house. I will save you, but you must promise never to divulge my name." He then opened the door and both proceeded down stairs. The proprietor, having confidence in the gentleman, had nobody on guard. They sped down stairs and out of the front door, down the steps, across the street to a hack stand, and then to Miss X.'s aunt's. The gentleman did not leave the carriage, but as soon as the front door was opened drove away. Miss X. stepped across the threshold and fell in a dead faint. From the effects of the shock she has not entirely recovered.

The strange woman had gathered her information about the lady's family from the talk of the girls in the car, had put this and that together, and deceived the unsuspecting Miss X.

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Curiosities of Life and Death.—The Philadelphia *North American* collates the following under the above heading:

> Philadelphia may well claim to be the healthiest city in the world. It is the second city in this country, and in the first dozen of the large cities of the world, yet the death rate last year was only 17.97 a thousand. The population of the city is now probably over 850,000 at least, and yet the number of deaths is less than in any year since 1869, when our population was 100,000 less. The births were 2,603 in excess of the deaths, showing a natural increase in the population of about one-third of one per cent. The marriages were more numerous than in any year since 1874. There were nearly a thousand more male infants than female. More were born in January than in any other month, and more in the Nineteenth than in any other ward. October proved to be the favorable month for weddings by a large majority. More than two-thirds of the persons married were natives of this country, and the foreign element were stronger in the brides than in the grooms. Only forty grooms were under twenty, but 1,051 brides had not yet reached that age. The period from twenty to twenty-five proved the most susceptible to matrimony for both sexes. Five grooms were over seventy years of age, and four of them married women between sixty and seventy. No woman over seventy—or at least none who owned to any such age—were married. The Catholic priests performed the most ceremonies, and the Methodists came next. The deaths were quite evenly divided as to sex, and the number of adults was only 1,000 greater than of children. Scarlet fever carried off 554, and there has not been a death from small-pox since August, 1877.

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A Woman's Courage.—*The Brave Rescue of a Child.*—The Ottawa (Canada) *Herald* of recent date says:

> This morning an accident happened at the school under the charge of the Sisters of Charity which no doubt would have been attended with fatal consequences but for the heroic courage displayed by Sister Mary Burns (in religion Sister Sophia). While Sister Goulin was teaching the second French class, a little girl named Emile Maurice, about eleven years of age, stood on a chair quite close to the stove, when her clothes took fire. Before the Sister had time to recover herself, the child sprang suddenly from the chair, rushed through the class, causing a panic among the other children, then dashed down the stairs, the flames increasing all the while, and burst into the room where Sister Sophia was teaching the first French class. The scholars commenced screaming and rushing about in order to get out of the way of the fire. Sister Sophia, forgetful of personal danger, sprang to her feet, clasped the child in her arms, and succeeded in smothering the flames, but not until the brave Sister herself had severely burned both her hands and arms. The child was badly burned about the sides and arms, the rest of her body fortunately escaping. She was conveyed to the general hospital, where her injuries were treated by the attending physician, who declared them, though not necessarily fatal, to be of a very serious nature."

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An Important Order.—Postmaster General Key has recently issued the following circular, which is of interest to all our readers:

> "Owing to the rapid increase in the mails and the establishment of many new post offices throughout the country, this department finds it necessary, in order to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing particularly over the trunk lines of railroads, to request the public that in all cases the name of the county, as well as the post office and state, be superscribed upon letters, newspapers and other matter forwarded by mail."

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Business is driving in Kansas City nowadays, the spring immigration having commenced. The Kansas City *Times,* March 7, says:

> "Yesterday over twenty-five hundred passengers arrived from the East, 'bound for Kansas,' and consisting mainly of people from the Middle States. The railroad companies have been notified to make preparations for carrying ten thousand people to Kansas City within the next week. The amount of baggage received at the Union depot yesterday was larger than ever before known in Kansas City. On to Kansas!"

Well Done!—The Democrats in the House of Representatives have done their duty in insisting upon their amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill repealing the act appointing Federal supervisors over elections for Congressmen; and also in insisting upon their amendment to the Army Appropriation bill prohibiting the presence of United States troops at the polls on election days.

The two houses failing to agree respecting these subjects, the bills were not passed, so that no appropriation has been made for the support of the army; and accordingly an extra session is rendered necessary. At that session the Democrats, being in a majority in both Houses, will be able to pass these two bills in the precise form in which the Senate has now rejected them.

The thanks of the country are due to the Democratic members of the House for standing firm to the last in behalf of these amendments, because they were matters of vital and fundamental principle. The one against the use of soldiers at the polls is of the first moment; and it seems surprising that Republican Senators should have contended so obstinately for a thing so dangerous to liberty as a law empowering the Executive to use the armed force of the country for the purpose of managing elections.

Hardly less important is the abolition of the system of Federal election supervisors—a system of which Mr. John I. Davenport of this city has from the first been the most conspicuous exemplar. It is a vicious and a noxious system. Thousands upon thousands of officials have been appointed at important elections, and large sums of money expended to control the result in the interest of the dominant party. This system was not created through the enactment of an independent statute. The question of its establishment was never broadly discussed and fairly determined by Congress. It was inserted into an appropriation bill in 1872, and passed at the end of the session. It is eminently fitting, then, that it should now be repealed in an appropriation bill.

We congratulate the Democratic party, and we congratulate the country, upon the fidelity and steadiness now displayed in these matters by the House of Representatives. Better five extra sessions than the continuance of these unjustifiable, anti-democratic laws!—*N. Y. Sun.*

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Mrs. Gen. Sherman and Archbishop Purcell.—Mrs. W. T. Sherman was called upon the other day at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Elder, in Baltimore, in reference to the feeling of the Catholic ladies toward Archbishop Purcell. She appeared deeply interested in the subject, and upon being asked what the ladies of the United States would probably do for the Archbishop, she replied, "I don't think they can properly do anything until Cardinal McCloskey calls upon them officially. It is too stupendous a matter for ladies to deal with except in an official and organized manner."

"Have you thought of any plan by which the ladies could help the embarrassed Archbishop?"

"No; but the Catholic ladies, I think, would take hold of any plan looking to his relief. I am confident of this." Speaking of the Archbishop's troubles, Mrs. Sherman said that it was a terrible calamity, and has been a severe blow to her personally. She had known the Archbishop since she was a little girl, and his brother for forty years, and she added, "There are not two better men in existence than they."

"What do you think of the objection being raised in some dioceses that by coming to the assistance of the Archbishop a bad precedent will be established?"

"Why," she said earnestly, "I think it is not a bad precedent—on the contrary a very good one. You might as well say we should stand by and see a man drown, with folded hands, for fear of establishing a bad precedent by saving him. If I had $1,000,000 I would give it to the Archbishop if it would save him. Are we to stand by and see him ruined?" she exclaimed. "I am a woman, and, perhaps, it may appear presumptuous, but I don't see how they can avoid aiding him."

In her opinion, the call for aid would be cheerfully answered on all sides.

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New Postal Conveniences.—The clause in the Postoffice Appropriation bill which provides for the double postal card, also provides for a letter sheet envelope, which is to be stamped as envelopes are now stamped, and a double letter envelope. The double postal card is in size similar to the present one cent card. It bears at both upper corners a one cent stamp and lines are drawn from the center, sloping downwards to each lower corner, to be written upon. The writer of the card uses the right hand side and the receiver uses the left hand side for his reply. The double letter envelope is stamped twice, and the sender uses the right and the receiver the left hand side in writing the address. At the back of the envelope is a double gummed flap divided by a perforated line. The lower one is used for sealing by the sender, and the receiver uses his knife along the perforated line and has a new gummed flap ready for use. The letter sheet envelope is designed to do away with outer envelopes. Its patentee claims great merit for it for the reason that it often occurs that the date which a writing has been mailed cannot be ascertained because the envelope has been lost. Here letter and envelope are one. The new law does not direct the Postmaster General to issue these patented conveniences. It only allows him the discretion to do so. The Postoffice Department had nothing to do with having this clause inserted in the bill.

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Mistakes will happen, as for instance: A reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was sent to a hotel to interview Gen. Sherman. The reporter sent up his card, and a young lady, attended by a footman, who was also in the reception room, sent up her card at the same time. The messenger soon returned with two cards from Gen. Sherman, and the clerk handed one to the reporter: the other to the footman. The reporter read the card that had been handed to him, while his hair stood on end, as follows: "Regret exceedingly that I can't come. Give my love to your mother, and assure her I have not forgotten old times. Hope the soiree will be a success, as I'm sure it will be. Pardon the witticism when I say that yours truly is very soiree he can't be present. W. T. S." The reporter had just finished reading and realized the mistake that had been made, when, looking up, he saw whirl away the carriage which contained the young lady. Just then a card bearing the following rude inscription dropped from the lady's nerveless hand and fluttered to the ground: Go to h—l! What do I care about the army, the Chinese bill, the Coolie trade, the Presidential question, or any other d—d question! Never heard of a man named Tilden, and don't want to, but I regard him as a horse thief of the deepest dye. Again I say, as I said in the beginning, go there yourself! W. T. S.

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Cupid's Capers.—A Shelbyville, Ind., dispatch of the 7th says: There has been a queer courtship and marriage so much out of the ordinary run of such affairs as to be worthy of special mention for the encouragement of despondent lovers. About two months ago, a mutual friend induced Mr. Jos. Baldwin, of Johnson county, this State, and Mrs. Virginia Hess of Martinsville, to enter into a correspondence with a view to matrimony. Mr. Baldwin had reached the ripe age of eighty-one years, is a prominent member of the Christian Church, and a well known and influential citizen. After exchanging several letters, he visited Mrs. Hess, who proved to be a widow nearly sixty years old. They seem to have fallen in love at first sight, as they were married the next day. Thus the introduction, betrothal and wedding all took place in less than twenty four hours. The friends of the parties were greatly surprised at the marriage of the couple, who were supposed to have reached an age proof against Cupid's darts. They are, however, as loving as two turtle-doves, and have settled down to live in Franklin, this State, apparently in the enjoyment of the greatest earthly bliss.

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—The floor in the Mechanics' Hall at North Berwick, Me., gave way Monday forenoon, during a town meeting, precipitating nearly fifty persons to the floor below. No one was killed, but many were fearfully and probably fatally injured.

News and Other Notings.

—Madame Rolland, of Montreal, gave birth to four children—two girls and two boys—a few days ago.

—A. J. Shultz, of Woodville, Allegheny county, invested $1 in the Louisiana State lottery and drew $1,200.

—A Canadian couple, en route to Dakota to settle, weigh 614 pounds—the man 310 pounds, and his wife 304.

—Isaac Brown, an octogenarian of Jefferson county, Alabama, has ploughed the same field for 62 consecutive years.

—Fears are felt in Gloucester, Mass., that a whole fleet of fishing vessels, fifteen sail in all, were lost last month with all on board.

—The bodies of the Chisholm family, murdered in Kemper county, Miss., have been interred at Salona, near Lock Haven, this State.

—Allen MacDonald, a wealthy and respected citizen of Glenwood, Allegheny county, committed suicide by cutting his throat on Saturday.

—A belated Erie train one evening last week, it is said, made the run between *Canaseraga and Burns, five miles, in four* and a half minutes.

—Mr. Ross Sweeney, sixty years old, committed suicide in Snowden township, Allegheny county, on Wednesday. Ill health was the cause of the act.

—A fire occurred at Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday night, by which three children of Daniel Martin, colored, aged from one to five years, were burned to death.

—The poormaster in Lemont, Ill., keeps a barroom, and it is charged that he encourages men to spend their money for his liquor by promising to help their families from the public treasury.

—A Philadelphia Emigration Society is preparing to settle a large colony in Kansas. Their by-laws provide that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold as a beverage within the lines of their settlement.

—A large number of young men lately left Zurich, Switzerland, for Georgia, under the leadership of a Swiss farmer who is settled in that State. It is proposed to establish an extensive Swiss colony there.

—A Mrs. Miller, in Portland, Oregon, gave birth on the morning of February 20 to her twentieth child, a girl, weighing a fraction less than two pounds. At last accounts it was represented to be "healthy and cheerful."

—The ship Turkish Empire, with a cargo of deals, went ashore at Big Duck island, near Grandmenan, Me., on Friday night. She was a total loss. The captain and six men were drowned. The pilot and seven men were saved.

—The San Francisco *Post* says that a Mrs. Bruff, of Oakland, has applied for a legal separation because, as her petition states, Mr. B. leaves her "to run around with the McCracken boys and do things she afterward regrets."

—An Oxford (Mich.) girl of 14, desiring to marry and fearing that her youthfulness would be regarded by the clergyman as an objection, altered the date of her birth in the family Bible, and took the sacred volume along when she eloped with her lover.

—The editor of the Wilkesbarre *Sunday Plain Dealer* continues to edit his paper in jail, where he is confined for libel. All the copy has to be submitted to the jailor, who, with the dignity of a chief in a newspaper office, scratches out and interpolates to suit himself.

—A farmer in Cook county, Illinois, by the name of Dunning, raised last year 100 tons of squashes from forty acres of land, and had a good corn crop besides. Sixty tons of these were sent to Boston for market. He realizes thousands of dollars from the crop.

—On Monday last a young man, named Miller, was caught upon the shafting in the nail works at Milton, and his body whirled around at the rate of ninety or a hundred revolutions a minute. Strange to state, he received no internal injuries and no bones were broken.

—An extraordinary freak of nature has just come to light in Pittsburgh. Twins have been born and are connected at the breast by an arm of flesh. The physicians who have examined the children state they are sound in every respect, but to cut the arm between them would be almost instant death to both.

—Three boys, Charles and William Gessley and Ambrose Rubright, of Waterloo, Schuylkill county, boarded a coal train Saturday at Auburn and rode to Hamburg, where they jumped off while the train was in motion. Charles Gessley was killed instantly, and Rubright seriously and Wm. Gessley slightly injured.

—Al. Smith of Elko, Nev., is a tough man. In a fight his antagonist chopped three chips out of his skull with an axe, and the chips were afterwards picked up on the field of battle. The axe penetrated to the brain, partly paralyzing him, but none of his wounds have inflamed, and it is thought that Smith will get well.

—On November 21 last Mrs. M. Ensinger, of Harrisburg, aged fifty years, mysteriously disappeared from her home and all efforts to discover her whereabouts proved fruitless until a few days ago, when the body was found in a mill pond in the lower part of the city. She is supposed to have committed suicide, as she was slightly deranged at the time of her disappearance.

—Positive romance, epitomized: Miss Martha Ruggan, a pretty young school teacher, of Cleburne, Texas, was engaged to be married to Henry Crowley, of Little Rock, Arkansas. The wedding was set for April—showers and flowers. On Wednesday she received an invitation to attend the wedding of Crowley and a Little Rock woman. In a few minutes she died by her own hand.

—A young woman married an old widower in Tannerville, Ga., and soon fell in love with his son, who was about her own age. The matter was fully discussed by the trio, and all agreed that it would be better for her to become the wife of the son. The transfer was amicably made by means of a divorce. Since then, the old man has married his ex wife's mother, and the rearranged family is harmonious and happy.

—A Toledo, Ohio, gentleman has invented a machine for elevating grain in bulk. The principle which he has applied in the invention is that of atmospheric pressure, and his machine is really nothing more than a syphon, with one leg in the elevator and the other in the hold of the vessel, with cylinders at the elbow to effect the exhaust. At a recent trial grain was sucked up through the syphon with great rapidity and to a height of fifty feet from the ground.

—The family of John Mace, conductor on a railroad in Maine, has been unfortunate by railroad accidents. Several days ago Mr. Mace himself was badly injured at Burnham, by being crushed between two freight cars. A number of years ago a young son was run over and killed at Portland. About two years ago John Mace, jr., had an arm crushed while shackling cars in Belfast. Last week his second son, Charles, was run over and killed at West Waterville.

—During a run of the Rose Tree, Delaware county, for hunters the other day, they struck a sensation. On the Bartram farm Reynard played one of the queerest tricks in his ofttimes checkered career.—Being hard pressed by the dogs and noticing a large chestnut tree, with its drooping limbs directly in his way, he sprang upon one of the limbs, and jumping from one to the other was in a jiffy at least twenty feet above the head of the foremost dog. He was soon dislodged from this retreat and captured.

—A violent wind storm, amounting to almost a tornado, passed over the southern part of Macoupen county, Illinois, on Tuesday last, destroying houses, barns, and other property. Edward McDonald, living near the southern line of the county, and two or three of his grandchildren were killed and several other members of the family severely wounded. One or two other deaths are reported, but the facts are not obtainable. The storm is said to have been about a quarter of a mile wide, and came from the northwest.

—In Columbus, Ohio, last week, several attempts were made to burn the city, and on Saturday morning, between two and four o'clock, eight stables were burned, while attempts were made to burn other buildings by the use of rags saturated with coal oil. The police force has been increased and many private watchmen placed on duty. On Saturday night the police, militia and citizens, to the number of about 1,000, patrolled the streets, and no fire occurred. The militia remained on duty Sunday night.

—On the Highlands, back of Newport, Ky., a tramp called at the house of Mr. Truesdale, a well-to-do farmer, and finding Mrs. Truesdale alone, knocked her down and tearing a sheet into strips, bound her firmly to a bench with her hands tied under it, and feet lashed to a peg in the wall. He then robbed the house of a small sum of money and some valuables. The woman remained five hours in this condition till the return of her husband and in the meantime had become a mother. The tramp left, but a force of forty mounted men at last accounts were in pursuit of him. Mrs. Truesdale's condition is very precarious.

—An Australian inventor has discovered a process of singular utility, which he intends to apply to the freighting of live cattle to England. He injects a subtle fluid into a vein of the animal's ear, and the subject at once becomes unconscious and remains in a state of suspended animation for any length of time, being aroused whenever it is deemed desirable to arouse *it by a process as simple. Unhappily, says* the New York *World,* this beneficent invention has been made public too late to *allow of Mr. Logan being duly injected* and put away with Mr. Hayes' photograph in the Centennial safe which is to be opened on the 4th of July, 1976.

—Paul Boynton arrived at Gallipolis, after floating 102 miles in 28 consecutive hours, in a heavy fog, with the water only two degrees above the freezing point. He was near being run over in the night by a *steamboat from behind, but he yelled and* blew his bugle just in time, and the vessel sheered aside, the guards passing above his head. *After daylight he saw two gypsies* in a boat from one of the floating houses on the river, and, suddenly standing upright, asked them the time of day. One man, pale with terror, leveled a musket at Boynton, who screamed out a warning just in time to save his life. He was received at Gallipolis with great enthusiasm.

—Mason was an unsuccessful grocer in Littleridge, Mich. He had been a Methodist, but bankruptcy in business led him to carelessness about religion, although he was exceedingly superstitious. He had read of the devil buying souls, and made up his mind that for a satisfactory price he would sell his own. He wrote out a formal offer, the purport of which was that he was to be given twenty years of wealth and then his soul was to go into the devil's possession. This document he suspended over a fire, round which he performed incantations of his own invention. Although several weeks have elapsed he has not gained wealth, nor received any intimation that the bargain has been closed.

—Very Rev. Martin Kundig, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Milwaukee, died on Thursday morning of congestion of the heart, aged 74 years. He said early Mass at the Cathedral, a few hours before his death. Father Kundig was a native of Switzerland, and came to this country with Archbishop Henni. He was stationed in Detroit during the cholera epidemic of 1834, and was conspicuous for his herculean labors in attending the sick. In their behalf he spent all his private fortune, and in addition incurred a load of debt, which it required years to liquidate. He was transferred to Milwaukee in 1842, and has been Vicar General for fifteen years.

—A farmer at Glenburn, Maine, purchased some supplies in Bangor, among which was a pint of whiskey. To avoid breakage, he placed the bottle in a box of rice, but found on reaching home that the bottle was broken and the rice saturated. He threw the rice behind his barn, and a big turkey soon paid his respects to it. In due time the turkey became dead drunk, and was found in that condition by the farmer, who thought that disease or poison had killed him. The bird was still warm, and the death evidently recent. The farmer would not eat him himself, but plucked him for market and left him in the stable. The next morning he found the bereft gobbler shivering naked on his roost, and looking on him with reproachful eyes.

—A letter from Sand Hill, Beaufort county, S. C., says the Augusta, (Ga.) *Chronicle,* tells of a shocking occurrence which has lately transpired in that section. On the 13th ult. Mrs. Amanda Pope and her two little children started from her home to pay a visit to her brother, Mr. Frank Wheeler, five miles distant. She attempted to take a by path through the woods and missed her way. Nothing was heard of her until the 23d ult., when she was found nearly dead from exhaustion and weakness, and when discovered was lying prone on her back with a child, dead from exposure and hunger, on each arm. Her condition was ascertained by two colored men, who happened to be passing by that way and heard her groans. The dead children were aged respectively three and one years.

—There was a disposition on the part of the loungers about the telegraph office in Xenia, Ohio, on Thursday, to steal peeps at what was going on within. The Rev. N. M. Longfellow, of Jamestown, and his daughter, Vashti B. Longfellow, were standing by the instrument, while a dozen lady friends crowded around. The operator at Wichita, Kansas, was shaken up by the Xenia operator, who asked if John A. Smith was present in Wichita. "Present and ready," was the reply over the thousand miles wire, and then the preacher proceeded to marry John and Vashti. This was done because young Smith could not leave his business in Wichita and Vashti's parents insisted that she should be married before leaving her Ohio home for her new nest in Kansas. After the novel ceremony Mrs. Vashti Longfellow Smith, bride, started for Wichita by the next train, the crowd at the depot cheering her lustily.

—Between one and two o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in the wagon shop of Mrs. Henrietta Bausch, on Broadway, East St. Louis. There being no fire apparatus in East St. Louis, and no call being made on the fire department of the city, one brick and five frame buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of about $10,000. In the second story of the wagon shop, which was occupied as a residence by Mrs. Bausch, there were sleeping her three children by former marriages, named Charles Guehenbach, aged sixteen years, and John and Emma Zipp, several years younger, together with Henry Schopperkoetter, a blacksmith, and Mrs. Catharine Borst, who was spending the night with Mrs. Bausch. These persons were all burned to death, being unable to escape by reason of the door leading to their apartments being fastened on the outside. Mrs. Bausch, who was also asleep in the same house at the time, jumped from the window and was so severely injured that she will probably die.

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—The Cambria Freeman, Ebensburg, Pa., has recently been enlarged, printed on a new power press and new type. McPike is bound to succeed if hard work and a first-class county paper can do it. Our ☞.—*Curwensville Times.*

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Will Remove.—Dr. Quincy A. Scott, on April 1st, will remove his dental offices to second floor of No. 39 Fifth avenue, half way between Market and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. [3-7.-5t.]

—Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. [1-5-1y.]

PATENTS!

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PATENTS procured on New Inventions in from 15 to 30 days. Send for circular containing useful information. Office, 131 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [3-14.-11m.]

Iron City College.

YOUNG MEN prepared for active business life. The only institution in the United States exclusively devoted to practical business education. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. For circular giving full particulars address J. C. SMITH, A. M.,

Feb. 23, 1879.-4t. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SELECT SUMMER SCHOOL.—The undersigned will open a Select School in the Union School Building, Ebensburg, on Monday, May 5th, 1879, and continue it for a term of ten weeks. The common branches, higher mathematics, and the natural sciences will be taught. Instruction in teaching will also be given to all who desire it.

Terms.—Four dollars per term for all studying only the common branches; five dollars per term for higher branches and instruction in teaching.

☞ Those proposing to attend will please give notice by 1st of April, as the number will be limited. [2-28.-8t.] F. A. LYTE.

A. A. BARKER & SON'S
CASH PRICES
FOR MARCH, 1879.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

10 lbs. Granulated Sugar for One Dollar.
11 lbs. White Coffee Sugar for One Dollar.
12 lbs. nice Light Brown Sugar for One Dollar.
7 lbs. good Green Coffee for One Dollar.
9 lbs. fair Green Coffee for One Dollar.
5 lbs best Roasted Coffee in the State for One Dollar
7 lbs. good Roasted Coffee for One Dollar.
13 lbs. Carolina Rice for One Dollar.
17 lbs. new Dried Peaches for One Dollar.
21 lbs. choice Dried Apples for One Dollar.
17 lbs. new Currants for One Dollar.
11 lbs. prime Prunes for One Dollar.
10 lbs. Goshen Cheese, prime article, for One Dollar.
3 lbs. Black Tea for One Dollar.
3 lbs. Green Tea for One Dollar.
12 good No. 1 Mackerel for One Dollar.
50 Portland Herring for One Dollar.
25 cakes good Washing Soap for One Dollar.
14 1-lb. cakes Family Soap for One Dollar.
9 2-lb. cans Sweet Corn for One Dollar.
9 3-lb. cans Tomatoes for One Dollar.
9 2-lb cans Green Peas for One Dollar.
9 2-lb. cans Oyster for One Dollar.
7 3-lb. cans Peaches for One Dollar.
12 balls Potash for One Dollar.
12 boxes Concentrated Lye for One Dollar.
10 good Brooms for One Dollar.
7 Wooden Buckets for One Dollar.
13 yds. heavy Unbleached Muslin for One Dollar.
13 yds. good Bleached Muslin for One Dollar.
25 yds. Calico for One Dollar.
28 spools Machine Thread for One Dollar.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

A large lot of Children's SHOES, reduced from $1.25 and $1.50 to
A large lot of Men's VESTS, of all prices and textures, reduced to
Men's HEAVY BOOTS - - - - - reduced to

For Twenty-Five Cents.

25 Cts.	
4 lbs. Dried Peaches for	25 Cents.
4 lbs. Dried Currants for	25 Cents.
3 lbs. Baking Soda for	25 Cents.
3 lbs. Pearl Starch for	25 Cents.
5 lbs. Rosin Soap for	25 Cents.
3 balls Potash for	25 Cents.
3 boxes Conc'ted Lye for	25 Cents.

For Twenty-Five Cents.

25 Cts.	
11 boxes Essence Coffee for	25 Cts.
3 1-lb. papers Gloss Starch	25 Cts.
3 1-lb. papers Corn Starch	25 Cts.
12 spools Thread (hand) for	25 Cts.
6 spools Thread (machine)	25 Cts.
5 lbs. Choice Dried Apples	25 Cts.
3 No. 1 Mackerel for	25 Cts.

The above are only a few of the many bargains we have to offer to customers, and we think that if

Good Goods and Low Prices

are any inducements to buyers, they will be convinced, after an examination of our stock and prices, that our goods are not only unexcelled, but that we cannot be undersold by any one. All we ask is a trial.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH

A. A. BARKER & SON,

February 28, 1879.-tf. EBENSBURG, PA.

CHECKERED FRONT
ALWAYS AHEAD!

Extra INDUCEMENTS
—TO PERSONS WHO—
BUY FOR CASH

Sugars.

8 lbs. fine Powdered Sugar for	1.00
8 lbs. patent cut Loaf Sugar for	1.00
10 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	1.00
11 lbs. White Sugar for	1.00
11½ lbs. best Brown Sugar for	1.00
12 lbs. good Brown Sugar for	1.00

Teas.

The largest, best and cheapest collection in the city.

A good English Breakfast Tea for	50
A good Green Tea for	50
A good Fomosa Oolong for	50
Best Fomosa Oolong for	90
Gunpowder Tea from .75 to	90
Japan Tea from .50 to	90
Imperial Tea .50, 75 and	90
Fong Tie Tea, in packages	30

Green Coffees.

8 lbs. Coffee for	1.00
Fair Rio Coffee, per lb	15
Good Rio Coffee, per lb	18
Choice Rio Coffee, per lb	20
Maracaibo Coffee, per lb	25
Choice Old Government Java Coffee	33
Mocha Coffee, per lb	33

Roasted Coffees.

Fair Rio Coffee, per lb.	18
Good Rio Coffee, per lb	20
Choice Rio Coffee, per lb	25
Maracaibo Coffee, per lb.	30
Old Government Java, per lb.	35

Having bought a new Patent Coffee Roaster, I now roast my own Coffees and have them all the time fresh.

Canned Goods.

10 3-lb. cans Tomatoes for
4 3-lb. cans Table Peaches for
8 2-lb. cans Green Corn for
8 2-lb. cans Green Peas for
5 cans Pine Apples for

Dried Fruits, &c.

6 lbs. Hominy for
4 lbs. Dried Currants for
4 lbs. Dried Apples for
4 lbs. Dried (half) Peaches for
1 lb. Cherries, pitted
2 lbs. Turkey Prunes for
French Prunes for 12½, 15, 18, 20 and
Shakers' Dried Sweet Corn, 10c., or 3 lbs. for
Steam cooked desicated White Wheat, 5-lb package for
White Clover Honey, per lb.

Sundries.

12 boxes Blueing for
10 boxes Coffee Essence for
10 plugs Smoking Tobacco for
4 lbs. Pearl Starch for
1 lb. Silver Gloss Starch for
1 lb. Oswego Gloss Starch for
Sugar Cured Ham, per lb.
Breakfast Bacon, per lb.
25 pieces Diamond Soap for
25 pieces Palm Soap for
17 pieces Telephone Soap for
7 pieces Rosin Soap for
2 pieces Dobbins' Electric Soap for
7 pieces Gold Soap for
7 pieces Babbitt's Soap for
Kitchen Crystal Soap, 10c., or 3 pieces for
Mackerel, per dozen, 15c.; per barrel
All other kind of Fish at prices equally

Molasses and Syrups.

Common Syrup, per gallon .35 and	40
New Orleans, per gallon	75
Choice Syrup, per gallon	50
Silver Drips, per gallon	
Pure Heavy Sugar Syrup, per gallons	

☞ The above is only a partial list of my IMMENSE STOCK OF GROCERIES, besides which I am Agent for the famous SHEARER'S ST. LOUIS and CANTON CITY TARAGON FLOUR

D. G. M'CULLOUGH,

March 7, 1879.-1m. 1121 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

PRICES for THIS WEEK

THERE NEVER WERE SUCH CHANCES AS THERE ARE N

FOR RICH AND POOR TO DRESS ALIKE.

THIS GRAND REDUCTION IS MADE BY U

FOR THE CLEARING SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOAKS, HATS, FURS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FANCY GOODS

CLOAKS reduced from $3.00 to $2.0

CLOAKS reduced from $3.75 to $2.75
CLOAKS reduced from 5.00 to 3.75
CLOAKS reduced from 7.00 to 4.25
CLOAKS reduced from 10.00 to 5.50
CLOAKS reduced from 12.00 to 6.00
CLOAKS reduced from $15.00 to
CLOAKS reduced from
CLOAKS reduced from
CLOAKS reduced from

FURS reduced from $3.50 to $2.50

FURS reduced from $3.50 to $2.50
FURS reduced from 5.00 to 3.50
FURS reduced from

Ladies' Hats and Millinery of all kinds at Prices never before kn
in this part of the State.

Ladies' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 35 to 25c.
Ladies' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 25 to 15c.
Ladies' Fur Hats reduced from 75 to 50c.
Ladies' Fur Hats reduced from 60 to 40c.
Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from
Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from
Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from
Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from
Ladies' Trimmed Hats reduced from $5.00 to $2.50.
Misses' Trim'd Hats reduced from $1.25 to 75c.
Misses' Trim'd Hats reduced from .75 to 50c.
Misses' Untrim'd Hats reduced from
Misses' Untrim'd Hats reduced from
Children's Untrimmed Hats reduced from 25 to 10c.
Flannels reduced from 10 to 7c.
Flannels reduced from 12 to 9c.
Flannels reduced from
Flannels reduced from
Flannels reduced from 35 to 25c.
Blankets reduced from $1.00 to 75c. per pair.
Blankets reduced from 1.50 to $2.00 " "
Blankets reduced from $2.50 to $1.75 per
Blankets reduced from 6.00 to 4.06 "
Calicoes reduced from 5 to 3c. per yard.
Carpets reduced from 10 to 7c. per yard.
Carpets reduced from 40 to 25c. per
Brussels Carpets reduced from $1.25 to 75c. per yard.
200 yard spool Machine Thread, 3c.; Hand Thread, 2c.; 144 Buttons, 3c.; 280 Pins, 2c.

☞ Wishing all a happy New Year, and thanking our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of their favors by furnishing GOOD GOODS at low prices that no one can compete with us.

C. SIMON & CO.,

ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA,

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. Agents' outfit, 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., Augusta

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - - MARCH 14, 1879.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Wall paper at Oatman's.

—Fish of all kinds at Oatman's.

—A large stock of wall paper just received at Oatman's.

—The attendance at Court this week was undeniably small.

—M. L. Oatman is considered by one and all to be the cheapest merchant in Ebensburg.

—The nicest line of dress goods in town just opened at Oatman's, and the prices are away down.

—Having given all the other stores a fair trial, they find that Oatman's is still the cheapest store in town.

—An infant son of Mr. Abram Blaine, of this place, died on Friday evening last, twenty-six hours after birth.

—Mr. John G. Gill has been appointed postmaster at St. Lawrence, this county, and will fill the bill to perfection.

—Mr. Wm. A. Magehan, a son of the lamented Michael Dan Magehan, was in town this week in attendance at Court as a juror.

—It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that it requires less money to buy a Cochin China than to hire a buggy in this country.

—The man who now has snow or ice in front of his house or place of business should be elected Street Commissioner next year. Shovelcroff!

—It is rumored, but the news so far as we have learned is not confirmed, that a former Johnstowner died in the House of Refuge at Pittsburgh last week.

—Mr. Charles E. Pugh, of Philadelphia, General Agent of the Pa. R. R., has, it is rumored, been appointed General Superintendent at Altoona, vice G. Clinton Gardner, resigned.

—The Philadelphia *Record* locates our county jail in Johnstown, and says that one of the inmates of a cell administered a terrible beating to a young man who was sharing the apartment with him.

—The funeral obsequies of ex-Sheriff Linton, which took place in Johnstown on Monday last, were conducted under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which order he was an old and valued member.

—We learn from reliable authority that upward of six million feet of logs, to say nothing of immense quantities of sawed lumber, were put in the river in White township alone during the winter just closed.

—The "Boss" soap, sold by M. L. Oatman at six cents per cake, or five cakes for a quarter, is the cheapest and best dirt annihilator that ever knocked the spots off a full hand or interviewed a tub full of soiled linen.

—The sale of the interest of the heirs of P. L. Linton, deceased, of, in and to certain real estate located in and near Ebensburg, advertised to be exposed at public outcry on Tuesday last, was postponed by consent till April 2d.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday says: Messrs. P. M. & J. Brown, it is said, have over a million feet of lumber in logs at their saw-mill at Summerhill. Mr. Nipps, one of their employes, bid in the mill for them at the assignee's sale last Saturday.

—The bereaved wife of Joshua Ellsworth, the young man who was drowned in the Conemaugh river below Johnstown on Monday last, and whose body has not yet been recovered, is nearly distracted with grief, and it is feared she will become insane.

—If Mrs. Elias Jones, late of Cambria township, now of Iowa, has fallen heir to $30,000 by the death of an uncle, as the *Herald* says was rumored about town last week, there is little doubt but that herself and family will return to this place ere many moons have waned.

—Those who have never tried the experiment can scarcely conceive how hard it is to publish a local newspaper in a community like this, where even the week's washing can be left hanging out over night with impunity—also with perfect confidence in the honesty of one's neighbors.

—David Kellar, of Williamsburg, Blair county, a railroad man, was run over by the cars at Kittanning Point last Saturday and killed. His age was about 25 years. He was a son-in-law of Mr. Harvey M. Campbell, now conductor of the Williamsburg branch railroad train in Blair county, and formerly brakeman on the Ebensburg branch train.

—Mr. John Gore, of the Fifth Ward, Johnstown, was on Saturday evening presented with a valuable gold watch and chain by the employes of the rolling mill who have been under his superintendence for several years past. Mr. Chal. Dick made the presentation speech in behalf of the donors, and Mr. Samuel Miller replied in behalf of the recipient.

—Belmont, Ebensburg's favorite summer resort, which was so well and so successfully conducted by Mr. T. H. Heist, of the Mountain House, during the season of 1878, will be opened this year under the same management on the 31st day of May next. City folks intending to spend the heated term on the Alleghenies will do well to make a note of this fact.

—As the first of April, or *all fools'* day, is rapidly approaching, the *Herald* will soon have to commence ventilating its annual Spring predictions about a possible Republican triumph at the next fall election in this county. It always indulges in that sort of prophecy, but unfortunately no person ever believes it, and hence no one is deceived by its utterances.

—Gen. Jacob M. Campbell has returned to his home at Johnstown. He was a good Representative in Congress, in his way, but likely Gen. A. H. Coffroth will be a better. A considerable majority of his constituents, at least, think so. But this does not bar us from saying that in private life the General has now and will continue to have our best wishes for his success.

—Dr. Sloan, of Chest Springs, was in attendance at Court this week. He informed us that Mr. George Walters and Mr. Montgomery Douglass, of the northeastern section of this county, both of which parties lately underwent a severe surgical operation, are as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Their many friends here and elsewhere will be glad to hear the news.

—The only property sold by the Sheriff last Monday, at the Court House, was that of George B. Richards, of White township, comprising 95 acres of land, 46 acres of which are cleared, with two houses and a barn thereon. Sold at the suit of the Commissioners of Clearfield county, and bought by Wm. H. Sechler for $120. The other writs, as advertised in these columns, were either paid or stayed.

—There seems to be a kink in the office of County Surveyor, to which position Mr. Wm. T. M'Connell, of Croyle township, was elected last fall. As the new constitution provided for said election one year earlier than it actually took place, the question which remains to be settled is, shall Mr. Scanlan continue to hold the office until the expiration of the present term, or shall Mr. M'Connell take possession?

—We should have noticed in our last issue the removal of Mr. Carl Rivinius' watchmaking and jewelry establishment to the room recently occupied for banking purposes by Messrs. Collins, Johnston & Co., but failing in that we take occasion to do so now. Charley is one of the best workmen that ever manipulated a hair-spring, and we have no doubt that in his new location he will do a more thriving business than ever.

—It was Francis Cain, son of Mr. Peter Cain, of Carroll township, and not Frances Cain, a young lady having no existence in said township, or elsewhere so far as we know, who won the elegant watch recently disposed of by chance for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Name, in this place. The prize, which is certainly a most valuable one, was handed over to the father of the fortunate young man on Wednesday last.

—F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., was prostrated by sickness this week, and his attendance at Court, where he had business on hand, was necessarily debarred. Col. John P. Linton, also engaged in a number of cases, was absent throughout the session, by reason of the sudden death of his father, the lamented ex-Sheriff Linton. These unfortunate circumstances, combined with others of a different character, made the civil list this week considerably shorter than it would otherwise have been.

—Several cases this week were either delayed or postponed by reason of a "flood" in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries. When a "flood" occurs, as Judge Dean on the bench admitted, the interests of business which are based on a semi-annual rising of the waters at the head of navigation should soar superior to either a summons or a subpena from the Court, and if a party in a case should chance to be absent when his name is called, it will be all right with him if he wear a tarpaulin hat.

—We have read and published a good many items in our time about "boss" quilts, but we don't know that we have ever heard of one that could claim to be a "patching" to the "bed kiver" recently completed by Miss Mary Ellen Evans, a young lady residing near Beulah, in Cambria township, and which we are assured contains the enormous number of 20,829 separate and distinct patches. If any of our lady readers can boast of a more elaborate quilt, it will please us "sew, sew" much to make a note on't.

—On Saturday last Mr. Dwight Jones, assignee of Messrs. A. Y. & G. W. Jones, exposed to public sale the woolen mill in the East ward of Ebensburg, lately in possession of the Messrs. M'Laughlin. No bid was offered and the sale was necessarily postponed.

—McDonald does not blow about his cheap store at Loretto, but he can show to all persons willing to know that he sells as low, and lower, than any other blower in those parts. So you know where to go when you want bargains in dry goods, groceries, or any other commodity kept in a country retail store, and that is to McDonald's, at Loretto.

—Joshua Ellsworth, who at the early age of 24 years is credited with a wife and two children, was drowned in the Conemaugh river, opposite Cooperdale, about 11 o'clock on Monday morning last, by the accidental overturning of a skiff in which he and another party attempted to cross the river. His companion, more fortunate, succeeded in swimming to shore, although the force of the current carried him fully a hundred yards down stream. The drowned man was a resident of Johnstown.

—Neither blood spilling nor scalp taking was anticipated in our county court this week, though if it had not been for the postponement of a certain case down for trial there is abundant reason for believing that an Indian war on a very small scale would have resulted, or, at least, that one Nez purse would have suffered quite severely. When the contest does come, however, as come it probably will at next term of Court, our word for it that the legal fraternity will see that the aforesaid Nez purse is made to bleed profusely.

—We trust it is not too late now to do what we should have done last week, return thanks to D. M. Zimmerman, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Camden and Atlantic City Railroad, for the compliment of a free pass over said road for the year 1879. All that we sigh for now is the time and the wherewithal to maintain a life of dignity and ease at the seaside during the coming summer solstice, and we have no doubt whatever that those who owe us will see to it that the latter commodity at least is forthcoming in due time.

—Gen. Gallagher, who was Colonel of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves in the late war, contemplates issuing a call for a reunion of that organization some time during the coming summer. Company A of that regiment belonged to Ebensburg, and ardently desire that such a re-union shall be had, to the end that old battles may be fought over in imagination and the records of the organization put in such shape that they may not be lost to posterity. How would Cresson do as a meeting place for the gallant old Eleventh.

—The opening of the large, varied and elegant stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., moves on apace at the new store of N. J. Freidhoff, on High street, but as yet we forbear setting forth in detail what he intends to keep for sale, proposing as we do to give him and his efficient and courteous salesmen, Mr. Will. H. Connell and Master James Lloyd, ample time to get a good ready on before we bid our readers rush in and clean out the establishment by buying what they cannot fail to secure—the best of goods at the lowest cash prices.

—Last week's Indiana *Democrat*, under cover of correspondence from Saltsburg, same county, contains this item: "James W. Rhey, Esq., formerly Superintendent of Fairbanks coal mines, near this place, came to town on Thursday afternoon last, to transact some business, and during the evening, while in the Earhart House, was stricken down with spasms. He lies in a critical condition." Mr. Rhey, who we are rejoiced to know has fully recovered from the illness noted above, is known in this vicinity as "our own and only Jim Rhey."

—Our genial and gentlemanly young friend, James G. Flanagan, Esq., of Altoona, was on Monday last admitted to the practice of his profession in the several Courts of this county, his honor, Judge Dean, taking occasion to vouch for him as a lawyer whose abilities and integrity do ample credit to his *alma mater*. This, added to the fact that he is about to be made City Solicitor by the Democratic majority in Altoona Council, ought to be enough to insure for the jovial "Jeems" a brilliant hereafter, which we know he merits and hope he will attain.

—While we thank our correspondent "H. I." for the endorsement of our course contained in his communication in reference to G. G., M. C., which might mean Great Goose, Member Congress, but only means George Gurley, Model Commissioner, we feel that the subject has been sufficiently ventilated, and even if it were prudent to publish what he writes, which we very much doubt, we question whether the game would pay for the ammunition. If any one feels, however, that the other side of the question is entitled to a hearing, our columns are at his service.

—Houtzdale, Clearfield county, is happy just now because a party of alleged capitalists have recently been prospecting in that vicinity for a mammoth tannery site. Ebensburg had a little experience of the same kind not a great while ago, but if the gentlemen who then visited us with that avowed object in view got a sight of the site they were seeking, there are a sight of people here who would like to get another sight at the men who got a sight at the site they were hunting for the mammoth tannery which it was said they intended to invest a sight of money in erecting.

—The proposed location of the new penitentiary at Huntingdon having served the political purpose intended, it looks very much now as if the whole act would be repealed rather than face the music on the additional $600,000 appropriation asked for to erect it. More than this, Harrisburg and Williamsport are again putting forward their claims, and between the retirement of Senator Fisher from the legislative halls, the large amount of money needed and the competing localities, it looks very much at present writing as if the chance for an appropriation were exceedingly attenuated.

—We noticed the arrest last week of Geo. W. Baum and Hudson Oaks for the larceny of some 600 lbs. of flour from the mill of Mr. George Hoover, near Patchinville, Clearfield county, and gave officer P. P. Miller, of Barr township, credit for their apprehension. Since then we learn that Constable McNulty, of Susquehanna township, not only claims to have effected the arrest of Oaks, who at a hearing before Esquire Nugent, of Patchinville, succeeded in establishing his innocence, and was consequently set at liberty, but also took into custody, on Friday evening last, another party named Geo. W. Lloyd, Jr., who with Baum is now in the Clearfield jail awaiting trial on the charge preferred.

—The *Herald* hopes "to be able to announce ere long that the mechanical works in this place will be put into operation, the prospect at present being that the establishment will be purchased by capitalists from the East, who, report says, will enlarge its capacity for the manufacture of a variety of agricultural implements." A very hopeful paper is the *Herald*, but as a rule its hopes on behalf of Ebensburg are, unfortunately, built upon sandy foundations, and as a consequence quickly topple to their fall. In this instance it is to be hoped that better luck will attend its fanciful creations, and that the mechanical works will be in full blast when the last spike has been driven into the *Herald's* proposed extension of our branch road to the Blacklick.

—"A hoary-headed wretch" is what the Altoona *Call* takes occasion to call a nameless old libertine who attempted to outrage a little girl in a store in that city during the temporary absence the other day of her father, the proprietor of said store, but who was fortunately frusteated in his hellish design by his intended victim eluding his grasp and knocking him down with a weight. Then turning the key on the venerable villian, the little girl hastened home to inform her father, but as she forgot to tell him that the man who sought her ruin was locked up in the store, his well grounded indignation had cooled off to such extent when he ascertained the fact that through mistaken leniency he permitted the hoary-headed wretch to go unscattered.

—Lizzie Owens, a twelve or fifteen year old daughter of Mr. Edward Owens, of Cambria township, was seized with spasms while attending services in the Disciples' church on Sunday evening last, whereupon she was removed to the residence of Mrs. Roberts, next door, where she has been laboring under almost constant and most fearful convulsions ever since, her cries being not only heart-rending in the extreme, but her contortions so unremitting and her strength so great that it has required we are told, the united efforts of four men to keep her in subjection and prevent her from doing herself bodily harm. For this purpose members of the church, male and female, are in attendance day and night, and their labor of love, it is needless to say, is far from being an agreeable task.

—"Jimmy" Walls, one of Huntingdon county's celebrities, who was struck by a freight train on Tuesday of last week, and very badly injured, as noted at the time in these columns, died on the following day, aged about seventy years. The deceased became famous some years ago through some legal proceedings, in which he was a party, and which ended in his being reduced from affluence to extreme poverty. Soon after this misfortune—it may be before it—he was deprived of his reason, and he spent the last few years of his life in wandering up and down the county, waiting until "the next term of Court" that he might have justice done him. As the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, from which we quote, says, he has at last appeared before that Court where impartial and exact justice is done to all men.

—As we have negotiated for the sale and received a portion of the money from Mr. Scott Williams for our old press and other material, the latter of which we will replace with new type, etc., in course of a week or two, it may be accepted as a fixed fact that Carrolltown will soon rejoice in a paper of its own, which we believe is to be of the independent stripe. There is certainly no community in the county where better paying subscribers can be obtained than in and about Carrolltown, and if Mr. Williams don't succeed in making a living out of the enterprise it will not be because the people there do not pay him, but because there are not enough of them to support a paper which must of necessity depend in a great measure on home patronage. Mr. Williams certainly has our best wishes for a full realization of his most sanguine anticipations.

—The N. Y. *Sun* of Monday contains a letter addressed to the County Clerk of Troy, N. Y., by the postmaster at Georgia Station, (George's Station is of course meant,) in Westmoreland county, this State, in which the writer asks whether it is true, as reported in his neighborhood, that the County Clerk aforesaid has in his possession a will made by a man named Karns, a resident of that city, as the writer alleges, 180 years ago, when that city was no city at all, but a howling wilderness, and in which the alleged devisee was considerate enough to leave the enormous sum of $200,000,000 to his heirs of the fifth generation, nearly all of whom, as the letter avers, are now living in the vicinity of George's Station. An early answer is respectfully solicited, not only to the main question at issue, but also as to the cost of furnishing a copy of said will, if in existence, to the parties immediately interested.

—The Cambria Iron Company is said to be negotiating or trying to negotiate for the purchase of large tracts of coal land for coking purposes in the vicinity of Lilly's station, but the discrepancy between the price offered and asked is said to be so great that the probabilities are that no sale will be effected. Should it prove otherwise, however, we are told that not less than four hundred men will be put to work at once, and as that would be a bigthing and a good thing for Lilly's, as well as for the county at large, we trust that the Company will succeed in its efforts, though the outlook is far from promising when we consider that the tender is from $15 to $20 per acre, according to location, and the demand in at least one instance fully ten times that amount. Failing in this direction, the Company, if we are correctly informed, proposes to build a narrow guage railroad up Hingston's Run for the purpose of tapping large deposits of coal owned by it in Jackson township, this county, and in one or more of the adjoining townships in Indiana county.

—Our old friend, James Wilkinson, proprietor of the Loretto Marble Works, dropped in to see us on Monday last, and as he does not call very often we deem it proper to say something about him and his business. It is generally admitted that newspaper men have the best opportunities for informing themselves in regard to what is going on in the great world of industry, and as practice makes perfect it is fair to presume that their experience enables them to see things as they really are. Hence it is that when we say that Mr. Wilkinson is a master mechanic in his line of business, we expect the statement to be received as a veritable fact. Having received an apprenticeship in one of the best shops in Harrisburg and worked at his trade in various cities throughout the Union, Mr. W. availed himself of the many opportunities afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the commemorative art, and as samples of his work in nearly all the cemeteries in this county will fully testify he has during an experience of twenty years attained a proficiency and skill as a designer of tombstones and in the work of monumental carving and lettering second to no man in the business. More than that, he has recently made a decided reduction in his prices, and is determined not only to furnish the best of marble and the finest of work, but will permit no one to undersell him. All persons therefore who deal with Mr. W. will find him a gentleman in all his transactions, and may depend upon receiving full value for their money, as he would not stoop to anything unbecoming the principles of a man. And hereof we affirm with an unquestioning belief in the truth of what we say.

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HOW SINGER SUFFERED SO AS BY FIRE.—James M. Singer, Esq., late Register and Recorder of Cambria county, on Friday night of last week, accompanied by two of his children, paid a visit on to Jackson township, about nine miles southwest of this place, to see a mother and a sister who were both on a sick-bed and nigh unto death. When he next got tidings from his wife and two other children left behind, it was to the effect that his house, located in the West ward of Ebensburg, had been almost completely destroyed by fire. The flames, so far as known, originated from a defective flue in the second story of the building. Mrs. Singer was wakened from a sound sleep by the falling of a heavy body, and investigation showed that the garret and other parts of the house were then in flames and that the ruins were tumbling down down over their heads. She and the children made their escape as speedily as possible and gave the alarm. The fire company responded to the summons, and a deluge of water ere long quenched the flames. As a dispatch to the Johnstown *Tribune* of Saturday says, "the Ebensburg water-works are a success when it comes to fighting a fire." Mr. Singer's loss has not yet been computed, though it may be estimated as away up in the hundreds. His house, on which there is an insurance of $1,000 in the Etna Company, was reduced to a shell, while his household furniture was badly demoralized by fire and water. Mr. Singer and family have removed, with the wreck of their household goods, to what is known as the "Lloyd building," in the near neighborhood, where they will remain till such time as a supervisory board shall assess damages, or till April the first, coming, anyhow. After that date Mr. Singer talks of either going to Texas or engaging in a line of business in our midst which shall hereafter appear.

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SUDDEN DEATH OF EX-SHERIFF LINTON.—Robert P. Linton, the oldest ex-Sheriff of this county, while standing on the pavement in front of John M. King's place of business, on Main street, in Johnstown, on last Saturday morning, listening to a conversation between several other parties, fell to the sidewalk and instantly expired. Dr. Lowman, who was immediately sent for, stated that his death was caused by apoplexy. Sheriff Linton was nearly seventy-five years of age, and came from Frankstown, now in Blair, then in Huntingdon county, where he was born, to Johnstown with his parents in 1812. In 1831 he was elected Sheriff of this county, was re-elected in 1837, and in 1858 was chosen the third time to the same office. Two years prior to his last election he held the position under the Canal Commissioners of Supervisor on the old Allegheny Portage Railroad. Sheriff Linton was a man of very genial disposition and pleasing manners, and was therefore a strong man with the people whenever he solicited their support as a candidate for the office which he thrice filled with entire satisfaction to his constituents. There was no man in the county who was more generally known, and no man, woman or child who did know him could fail to respect him for his many excellent and generous qualities. His sudden death will cause a feeling of genuine regret among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.—Peace to his ashes!

◆

IF a man is down, give him a thrust—
Trample the begger into the dust!
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling,
Knock him over! kick him for falling!
If a man is up, oh! lift him higher—
Your soul's for sale, and he's a buyer!
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

The foregoing was written by Charles P. Shiras, who died long ago. Were he living now, this same author, instead of talking of knocking a man down and kicking him for falling, would recommend his auditors in stead to go to James J. Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and *buy themselves rich*. Mr. Murphy keeps the most complete stock of ready-made clothing in Cambria county, and sells at lower prices than other dealers, and gives satisfaction in all cases, and for these reasons, amongst others, asks for a continuation if not an enlargement of the heavy custom which has heretofore been bestowed on him.

◆

TEARS, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather in their eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields
And thinking of the days that are no more.

That was in the autumn time. Now, since the spring has come the tears are wiped away, and joy diffuses itself over every countenance. The days that are no more are lost sight of in contemplation of the days we enjoy—days when you can go to John Lloyd & Co.'s store, High street, Ebensburg, and buy goods at old style prices.—With them, a dollar means precisely one hundred cents, and you get the worth of your money every time you give them your custom. Everybody deals there, and you ought to follow the example.

◆

THERE are several ways of requesting a man to keep quiet, but probably no invitation in that direction is more ambiguous or less likely to be understood by the uninitiated than the cant phrase, "Pull down your vest!" especially if it is addressed to a man who has just donned a new suit from the renowned Clothing Store of M. Wolf, 1111 Eleventh avenue, next door to Bowman & Morrow's "Boss" store, Altoona, Pa., where vests and all articles of wearing apparel are of such varied sizes that they never fail to fit to perfection all who buy them, and hence never need to be pulled down or up, or in any other direction to make them set comfortably and neatly.

COURT PROCEEDING—SECOND WEEK—Court met at 11 o'clock, a. m. on Monday last, with President Judge Dean and Associates Flanagan and Thomas on the bench.

The names of attorneys were called, to hear motions, petitions, etc., after which came the list of traverse jurors. The entire panel, with the exception of five jurymen, answered to their names. Constables John Wherley, of Ebensburg, and Henry Byrne, of Cambria township, were appointed custodians of juries while in deliberation.

A. V. Barker, Esq., asked leave of the Court to make a special motion that the case of the County Commissioners vs. Ex-Treasurer Freidhoff, an action brought to re-open certain accounts allowed as a credit to Mr. Freidhoff by the late board of County Auditors, should be placed first on the list for the second week of June term next. Allowed. Mr. Barker also asked, through motion, for the board of Commissioners, that the pay per day for the maintenance of prisoners now allowed the Sheriff, 50 cents a day for each inmate of a cell, should be reduced to 25 cents. A rule was granted by the Court to show cause why the proposed reduction should not be allowed.

The list of causes was read, and all but a half dozen or so were postponed, for good and sufficient reasons assigned.

At 12 o'clock, m., a jury in the case of Tierney vs. Wilkinson was called, and Court adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court met at 2 o'clock, when the case of Tierney vs. Wilkinson was resumed. The merits of this action, in brief, are that F. P. Tierney, Esq., endorsed for James Wilkinson in the sum of $165 in the year 1872, and afterward was obliged to pay the note at the banking house of Collins, Johnston & Co., Ebensburg. As a guaranty against loss, some notes and accounts were subsequently transferred by Mr. Wilkinson to Mr. Tierney, amongst others one against Rev. R. C. Christy for the sum of about $75. The reverend gentleman is since dead, with no estate. Claimed, on the part of the plaintiff, that the account against Father Christy was re-transferred to the defendant in 1873, and should not therefore stand as a set-off in the settlement of the note. The re-transfer was denied by defendant, who claimed that the value of the note was lost to plaintiff through want of diligence in the collection thereof. After argument by counsel and an able and impartial charge by Judge Dean, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The rest of the afternoon was consumed in listening to an itemized account of a store bill. Mr. P. F. Shaffer, of East Conemaugh, made an assignment some time since to Esq. Strayer, of Johnstown, for the benefit of his creditors, and the indebtedness of a McClarren family to him, for his assignee, was proven. It amounted to nearly $400. By order of Court, the jury recorded a verdict for plaintiff in the sum asked for, with interest.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock, the case of Cree vs. Cree was reached. John A. Cree was plaintiff, and David K. Cree defendant. They are brothers, and they and their families reside in Whitetownship. Some difference of opinion as to which owed the other arose, and this cause comes as an appeal from Esquire Fiske's docket, White township, to Court. The sum claimed by plaintiff was about $35. Prior to the taking of testimony, and after a jury in the case had been sworn, counsel for defendant made a tender to plaintiff of $18—the amount in full owing by defendant to the plaintiff, as claimed by the latter. Refused, for the reason that the question as to who should pay the costs of the suit, the plaintiff, or the defendant, would yet remain open. A large volume of testimony on either hand was elicited, the tenor of which went to show that it would be a good thing for the general public if brothers could so arrange it that they lived in no other condition than in a condition of harmony, and Court, at 9.30 o'clock, adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Court met at 9 o'clock, and arguments of counsel were listened to. Mr. Reade spoke for plaintiff, and Mr. Johnston for defendant. The jury retired at 10 o'clock, and the verdict in the case was that John A. failed to make out the claim as against David K., and some costs must be paid and the family unhappiness will doubtless continue.

The case of Stewart vs. Dunmyer was taken up. It was a foreign attachment issue, the amount involved being $250. The defendant in the case lives in Kansas, but was formerly a resident of Cambria county. His name, in full, is Simon P. Dunmyer. The trouble was about some lumber, to the claimed value as before given. The jury patiently listened to much testimony, and went out and some time afterward brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $181.75.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The case of Bredemyer vs. Ryan occupied the attention of Court. The defendant in this case is Sheriff Ryan, who, in the exercise of what he understood to be his duty as a public officer, sold, on a writ, certain property therein named. Claimed, on the part of the defendant, that the property so sold was the property of a third party. This case, together with listening to testimony and to a speech made by Mr. McLaughlin for the Sheriff, and likewise to receiving the verdict in the case of Stewart vs. Dunmyer, occupied up to the hour of 9 o'clock at night, an intermission having meantime ensued for supper.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Court met at 9 o'clock, and a plea for the defendant in the above case was heard from Jas. Potts, Esq., after which Judge Dean charged the jury, which then retired and subsequently brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

The argument in the Stewart-Dunmyer case was continued, and at its conclusion the jury retired and were not long in deciding upon a verdict for the plaintiff.

George M. Cree vs. John A. Cree. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $8.34.

Dickey vs. Baker. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Ex Treasurer Freidhoff, through his counsel, E. G. Kerr, Esq., made admission of his indebtedness to the county in a certain sum not stipulated, and averred his willingness to pay over the money on order of the Court. The Court directed him to file an affidavit setting forth the sum he is indebted to the county.

THURSDAY FORENOON.

The case of Susquehanna Township vs. Luther and Helfrick completed the list for the present term. Judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $91.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences were imposed:

John Lahner *alias* Metzgar, convicted of forgery, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Noah Murphy, found guilty of stealing a saw more upright than himself, will enjoy the hospitalities of the Western Penitentiary for a term of two years, and as a further mark of esteem will be requested to pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution.

James Sinsabaugh, who plead guilty to the charge of forgery, was instructed to prepare himself for a two years' residence in the Western Penitentiary.

Joseph Brown, for carrying concealed weapons, will remain an inmate of the county jail for the period of three months.

Court adjourned finally at 11 o'clock, A. M.

◆

SHOCKING MURDER AT BRADDOCK'S.—A lad named Hunter, driver of a cinder cart at the steel works in Braddock, near Pittsburgh, was brutally murdered on Wednesday evening of last week. The particulars of the terrible tragedy, as briefly stated as possible, are about as follows:

Shortly after 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening of last week a boy named Samuel Hunter was seen to enter the stable of the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock's, Allegheny county, and a half hour later his lifeless remains were found in the Monongahela river, a quarter of a mile distant. Theodore Goss (colored), hostler, Samuel Geisel and Samuel McLain, (white), stable bosses, who were the last to leave the stable that night, were subsequently arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. On Sunday Goss confessed that he saw McLain, while in a passion, strike the boy Hunter on the head with a shovel; the blow was followed up by others till life was extinct. McLain and Geisel then threw the body into a bag and carried it to the river. Young Dowden was approaching from the other shore in a skiff, and the villains had only time to drop the victim into the water and run. McLain says the negro is telling only what he heard, and Geisel refuses to talk at all.

FRESH AND DEADLY EVIDENCE.

The Greensburg *Democrat* of Wednesday says: Chief Pender made the biggest hit yesterday that has been made in the whole investigation, with the exception of the statement of Goss. He heard that the overcoat worn by McLain on the night of the murder had not been worn by him for a day or two, and he resolved to look it up. He discoverd it, and on examination the left shoulder was found to be soaked with blood. The blood has dried into the cloth, leaving large and unmistakable stains as big as the palm of a man's hand. This is a most fearful corroboration of Goss, as far as McLain is concerned. It is singular that not a particle of evidence has as yet been brought out against Geisel except that of Goss.

◆

FOREVER silent,
Cold, and stiff,
There he lies!

We find the foregoing announcement in an exchange, and hardly understand it. If the man is dead, of course he is cold, the season of the year being taken into consideration, and as to whether he is stiff or not makes no difference. But if this chap were only alive, and had ears to hear, he would be an exception to the general rule were he to fail to rejoice when informed that his feet would not grow cold and stiff if encased in a pair of the Blumenthal's superior winter boots.—Mr. Blumenthal's place of business is 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona.

◆

THE dairy-maid pensively milked the goat,
And pouting, she paused to mutter—
"I wish, you brute, you would turn to milk,"
And the animal turned to butt her.

We don't bet much on the foregoing as poetry of the superior order, but when it comes down to prose we consider ourself a judge, and here is one sentence which we recommend all our readers to commit to memory: "When you need a new suit of ready-made clothing, buy from Godfrey Wolff, next door to the postoffice, Altoona." Mr. Wolff sells a superior article at a lower price than any other dealer in the ready-made clothing line in Western Pennsylvania.

1879. MARCH 1879.

RIGHT IN AND BUY THE BEST GOODS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

HERE ARE THE FACTS AND FIGURES:

THE YEAR 1878 HAS GONE FOREVER, BURYING WITH IT AND BURNING INTO HISTORY ITS RECORD AS THE MOST TERRIBLE and destructive of all panic years. Compare to it the disasters of 1837, of 1857 and 1873 were lilliputians in the presence of this monster who has driven to the bottom some of the staunchest crafts that ever floated over the wild old blue ocean. Speculation, ambition without ability, capitalists destitute of genius, merchants lacking money, and buyers with no brains or experience are the primary and principal causes of this black year in our annals. It has gone and the balance is struck; from the few masters who have prospered in the very teeth of gigantic losses, we hear the ringing shout of victory whilst from the overwhelming masses who have lost or are buried in the ruins, we hear the dismal howl of despair. We take pleasure in placing before you SOME FACTS AND FIGURES that are worthy your **most earnest and prompt consideration and attention:**

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.
At 4c. good dark fast colored Prints.
At 5 and 6c. best brands Prints.
At 5c. good heavy dark Ginghams.
At 5½c. extra heavy dark Ginghams.
At 9c. Lancaster Gingham.
At 15c. double fold Scotch Gingham.
At from 7 to 12c. dress Percales.
At 4c. yard-wide unbleached Muslin.
At 5c. " heavy "
At 7 and 8c. extra heavy unbleached Muslin.
At 5c. bleached Muslin.
At 6c. nice yard-wide bleached Muslin.
At 7c. soft finished yard-wide Muslin.
At 9c. Fruit of the Loom.
At 8c. Lonsdale Muslin.
At 5c. good Canton Flannel.
At 7 and 8c. heavy Canton.
At 10 and 12c. extra heavy Canton.
At 15c. yard-wide very heavy Canton.
At 8 and 10c. heavy bleached "
At 7 and 8c. brown and drab "
At 9c. 5-4 pillow case Muslin.
At 10 and 12c. very fine pillow case Muslin.
At 18c. 10-4 Sheeting (unbleached)
At 20 and 25c. 10-4 heavy Sheeting.
At 30 and 35c. extra fine and heavy 10-4 Sheeting.
At 7 and 10c. blue and brown Drilling.
At 12½ and 15c. extra heavy Denims.
At 6 and 7c. strip Cheviot for shirting.
At 8 and 10c. heavy strip for shirting.
At 12 and 15c. extra fine "
At 8c. good Bed Ticking.
At 10 and 12c. heavy Ticking.
At 18, 20 and 25c. fine feather Ticking.
At 35 and 40c. very fine " "

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
Table Linen as Low as 15 cents.
At 20 and 25c. unbleached Table Linen.
At 30 and 40c. heavy unbleached Table Linen.
At 35 and 45c. fine bleached Table Linen.
At 50 and 75c. very fine bleached Linen.
At 1.00 and 1.25 extra fine Table Linen.
At 50c. red Table Linen guaranteed to wash.
At 75 and 85c. fancy Patterns in red.
At 75c. dozen linen Napkins.
At 1.00 fine white Napkins.
At 1.25 and 1.50 very fine Napkins.
At 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 superfine Napkins.
At 8c. Linen Towels.
At 10 and 12c. nice large size pure Linen.
At 25 and 35c. fancy extra large size.
At 25 and 30c. good heavy Irish Linen.
At 40 and 50c. fine Irish Linen.
At 5c. good Linen Crash.
At 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15c. Linen Crash.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.
At 12c. good white Flannel.
At 15 and 20c. heavy white Flannel.
At 25c. all wool white Flannel.
At 50 and 75c. silk and wool mixed.
At 18c. all wool red Flannel.
At 20 and 25c. heavy all wool red.
At 23c. all wool red twill Flannel.
At 35 and 45c. fine twill medicated.
At 50 and 60c. heaviest made.
At 12c. grey twill Flannel.
At 15 and 20c. very heavy twill Flannel.
At from 10 to 40c. plaid shirting Flannel.
At 25 and 35c. splendid Value Shaker Flannels.

CASSIMERE and JEANS DEPARTMENT.
At 12c. heavy black, brown and grey Jeans.
At 18 and 23c. extra heavy Jeans.
At 32c. very " " "
At 30 and 40c. Men's and Boy's Cassimere.
At 60 and 75c. fine all wool Cassimere.
At 80 and 1.00 a real bargain in Cassimeres.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
At 6¼c Winter Plaids.
At 9 and 12c heavy dark Winter Plaids.
At 20 and 25c double fold black, brown, navy blue and dark myrtle green Alpacas.
At 40c yard wide Henrietta black.
At 50c yard wide black all wool Cashmere.
At 65 and 75c very fine Cashmere.
At 1.00 and 1.25 genuine bargains.
Also full line English Crape and Bombazines.
At 18, 22 and 25c a nice line of figured fancy Brocades in all shades.
At 12c single fold black Alpaca.
At 15c double fold " "
At 20 and 25c fine " "
At 35 and 45c lustre Alpaca.
Also a nice line of second Mourning Dress Goods at all prices.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.
At 40c Ladies' white Merino Vests.
At 50c " " " " real beauties.
At 75 and 1.00 very fine all wool.
At 25c Gent's colored and white underwear.
At 50c Gent's heavy colored and white underwear splendid value.
At 85c Gent's navy blue Overshirts and Collars
At 1.00 and 1.25 fine quality.
At 15 to 50c. Children's and Misses' Underwear.
At 50 and 65c Children's Under Suits attached.

NET, FRINGE AND VEILING DEPARTMENT.
At 50c black silk Net.
At 75c black brussels Net.
At 50c black dot Net.
At 35c Blue, Brown and Green Berage.
At from 10 to 25c black silk Fringe.
At 50 and 60c heavy wide silk Fringe.
At 75 and 1.00 extra wide silk Fringe.
At 1.00 and 1.50 very wide elegant Fringe.
Chenilles and wool Fringes in all the new styles.

Ladies', Gent's and Misses' GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
At 15c Ladies' lined Gloves.
At 25c Ladies' fleecy linen.
" 35 and 50c fine cloth Gloves.
" 50c Ladies' 3-button Kids.
" 75 and 1.00 Ladies' splendid Kids.
" 1.75 Alexandria Kids.
" 75c Ladies' black silk Gloves.
" 50 and 75c Ladies' opera Kids.
" 75 and 1.00 white Kids.
" 1.00 and 1.25 Ladies' 3 and 4 button Kids, white.
" 25c Gent's lined Gloves.
" 50c. heavy Cloth Gloves.
" 1.00 and 1.25 Gent's colored, black and white Kids.
" 75 and 1.00 Men's Kids.
" 10, 15 and 25c. Children's Gloves.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.
At 23c. a good white and colored Corset.
" 30c. a real bargain, "Choice."
" 50 and 65c. French woven embroidery.
" 1.00 one hundred bones.
" 1.25 very fine elegant fitting Corset.
" 1.50 and 2.00 best made.

LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
At 3 for 25c. Ladies' fine white Hose.
" 3 for 25c. Ladies' colored Hose.
" 15 and 20c. Ladies' best merino Hose.
" from 10 to 75c. Ladies' solid colors and fancy stripes.
" 30c. Ladies' silk clocked hose.
" 40c. " " " very fine.
" 40 and 50c. Ladies' regular made, colored.
" 75c. full regular made, solid colors and fancy stripes.
" 1.00 Ladies' very fine Hose, solid, Ladies' wool Hose and Balbriggan Hose.
" 3 for 25c. Gent's white and colored Socks, double-heel.
" 15 and 20c. Gent's Merino Socks.
" 25c. British Socks.
" 30 and 35c. wool Socks.
" 45 and 50c. fancy and solid colored Socks, Gent's solid colors, fancy stripes in wool and cotton.
" 5, 8 and 10c. Children's Hose.
" 12½ and 15c. Child's woolen Hose.
" 20 and 25c. solid colored, half regular made.
" from 25 to 75c. full line Children's and Misses' wool and cotton Hose, half and full regular made.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
At 2 for 5c. Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
" 7 for 25c. " "
" 9c. all pure linen "
" 12½c. Ladies' fine "
" 12½ and 15c. Ladies' fine hemmed stiched.
" 25c. Ladies' fine hemmed stitched.
" 28 and 30c. fancy hemmed stitched.
" 60c. fine fancy hemmed stitched.
" 20c. Ladies' fancy silk Handkerchief.
At 25 and 35c. Ladies' fine twill Handkerchiefs.
" 45 a large size twill silk "
" 60 and 75c. fine large silk Handkerchiefs.
" 1.00 Brocade silk "
" 12½ Gent's heavy linen large size.
" 20 and 25c. fine large size linen.
" 40 and 50c. extra fine Handkerchiefs.
" 7, 9 and 12c. large red cotton Handkerchiefs.
" 45c. Gent's silk Handkerchiefs.
" 5, 8 and 12c. Boy's and Girl's fancy Handkerchief.
" from 10 to 20c. Ladies' and Misses' fancy Handkerchiefs.
" 2 for 5c. Children's printed borders.

LADIES' AND GENTS' COLLAR AND CUFF DEPARTMENT.
At 5c. Ladies' plain linen Collars.
" 8c. " 4-ply "
" 10 and 12c. fancy embroidered corners.
All new styles in plain, fancy & mourn'g Collars.
At 10 and 12c. Ladies' plain linen Cuffs.
" 15 and 20c. plain 4-ply linen Cuffs, extra value.
" 25 and 35c. plain and fancy Cuffs.
" 3 for 25c. Gent's 4-ply standup Collars.
" 12 and 15c. best style linen Collars.
" 15 and 20c. Gent's linen Cuffs.
" 25 and 35c. plain 4-ply linen Cuffs.
" 10 and 12c. Child's lace Collars.
" 15, 20, 25 and 40c. Child's lace Bibs.
" 10 and 12c. Child's dimity Collars.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.
At 1c. spool Cotton.
" 1c. Corset String.
" 1c. 4 dozen Buttons.
" 1c. a yard Gum.
" 2c. bunch Hair Pins.
" 2c. 200 yards Spool Cotton.
" 2c. paper Pins.
" 2c. narrow Ribbon.
" 2c. Ruching.
" 3c. 1 dozen Buttons.
" 4c. Needles.
" 4c. bunch Shoe Strings.
" 5c. Geo. A. Clark's O. N. T. Thread.
" 5c. rubber dressing Combs.
" 5c. 50 yards spool Silk.
" 5c. Fine Combs.
" 10c. 100 yards spool Silk.
" 8 and 10c. Pearl Shirt and Dress Buttons.

EMBROIDERY AND COTTON EDGE DEPARTMENT.
At 2c. a yard narrow Cotton Edge.
" 2c. a yard narrow Cotton Lace.
" 3, 4 and 5c. heavy Cotton Edge.
" 5, 8 and 10c. very wide lace.
" 4c. narrow Embroidery.
" from 3c. to 1.00 per yard Embroidery.
A full stock of Cotton Thread Laces, Silk Laces, Torchon and Smyrna Laces.
Ladies' Silk Ties, Silk Scarfs and all the latest novelties in neck wear.

SILK AND VELVET DEPARTMENT.—Our silk trade has increased to such an extent that we have been obliged to open a special department. We offer special inducements in black and colored Dress Silks at from 75c. to $1.00 per yard, and all shades in trimming Silks at from 60c. to $1.00 and $1.25, also a nice line of black and colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens. This department will always be found full and complete, and at prices that no house can quote. Special bargains in Gent's unfinished Dress Shirts at 90c. and $1.00.

We might continue this for columns, but why spend time and paper to tell people what they already know. Every man, woman and child—yes, every prattling babe knows that a dollar spent with us will go further and get more Dry Goods than at any other place in this vast and glorious country. Now don't wait until these goods are all gone then say we never had them. Passing the great city of factories, its busy wheels are silent and the hum and din of trade is quiet, its products have been swallowed by the auction rooms, its presidents and treasurers are in State prison, its creditors and operators are starving—the painful truth!—they trusted their bonds and their stock, and their money, and *all is gone*—ALL! save a mountain of books, notes, pledges and mortgages for the paper mill at two cents a pound. What a world of truth in this sad and bitter lesson of every day life. The pressing want of money, the earnest desire to avoid the dishonor of protested paper in many a struggling house has much to do in enabling us, day after day, to throw before the masses goods at such low prices. An honored merchant will slaughter his goods at auction rather than permit his name to be tarnished by the whisper or suspicion of repudiation. Add to those the large class who are rushing their goods into the auction room to break full handed, the cargoes of blockaders, the army of smugglers, the factories driven to the wall by a mob of hungry men and women and children for long past due wages, from a thousand unknown sources where money must come, from every quarter where one dollar could be placed upon double duty we have sent our experienced and talented buyers, with the keen, unerring instinct of a bloodhound, and with the solid cash and the level head, backed by the experience of nearly a quarter of a century.

Bring this advertisement with you and we will show you the goods as advertised. Special inducements to country merchants who buy for cash.

BALTZELL & ROUSS,
1226 Eleventh Avenue, in rear of the Logan House, next to First Presbyterian Church,
ALTOONA, PA.

CASH--ONE PRICE. { *W. W. ROUSS,* Broadway, N. Y. *C. BALTZELL,* Cumberland, Md. *T. BALTZELL, Jr.,* Altoona, Pa. } Send for Samples.

Communication.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 10, 1879.

EDITOR FREEMAN—While perusing the columns of your paper yesterday, as is my usual Sunday custom, my eye caught the notice of the return to Ebensburg, of Evan Griffith, in which you say that while in Council Bluffs Mr. Griffith was a witness to a deadly assault in a hotel. Now, although these deadly assaults are of too frequent occurrence in the west, and especially in this great railway centre, the particular one of which you speak occurred about five miles south of this city, at a "half-way" and out of the way house. Mr. Griffith, who was on his way to Red Oak at the time, was compelled to stop there over night, and was thereby a forced witness to the affray. You say also that the "altercation which accidentally arose, as it will out West," etc. Now, Mac., that is an unpardonable slur on the West, and unless you take it back you can—continue to send my FREEMAN. When we remember the fact that last year there were more criminals hung in Pennsylvania than in all the rest of the States combined, does it not look a trifle "transparent" for a Cambria county paper to be talking of murderous assaults which are liable to occur "out west"? I cannot find fault with the law of the Old Keystone which says "a life for a life," and think a more iron-clad one in Iowa would be a good thing. In our neighboring State of Nebraska, whose eastern borders for many miles can be seen from almost any point in Council Bluffs, there are at present just five men under sentence of death, and seven or eight who stand a good chance for ascending the gibbet at no distant day. This looks large to Iowa people, but can scarcely strike the average Pennsylvanian in the same light. Among those who will soon be put on trial for their lives in Nebraska are Olive, the inhuman "manburner," and his followers, the details of whose outrage are doubtless familiar to your readers.

The West, taken altogether, is not such an uncivilized and uncertain place to live as the inexperienced and rather narrow-minded "down easter" might be led to suppose. Iowa is not only a law-abiding State, but is also one of the grandest and most successful in the Union to-day. True many who come here with "Great Expectations" are, sometimes, like Pip of Dickens' creation, subject to many misfortunes, discomforts and surprises, and return to the East as soon as possible. But there are many men who when once settled in the West, who would live nowhere else.

At the present time we are enjoying weather of a decidedly June nature. The sun to-day is shining warm and bright. The majority of the farmers in this vicinity have already planted their wheat, and are preparing for their general spring work. Corn is bringing 24 cents at present and wheat 80, and the farmer rejoiceth, because that is a big price for this country.

The Western fever is striking in on us quite early this year. Hundreds of Western land seekers pass through Council Bluffs daily for points in Nebraska and other regions. Thousands, too, are going to Leadville, the new Eldorado of Colorado, but the majority of the latter are doomed to sad disappointment. *The Nonpareil*, of this city, is daily in receipt of communications from reliable persons there to the effect that Leadville is already crowded to its utmost capacity, and that there are many there already who are unable to get employment of any kind. So, if there are any of the FREEMAN readers contemplating a trip in that direction, advise them by all means to wait. They had better remain where they are, especially if employed, than rush to ills they know not of.

C. S. CLARK.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of 2d *Plu. Levari Facias, Vend. Expon.*, and *Alias Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879,

At 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Thos. Gorman, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the township of Allegheny (now Gallitzin), county of Cambria, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a chestnut tree; thence west 169 perches along Mary Brown's and Venus Lewis' land; thence north 84¾ degrees, west 448 perches, to a post to Richard Whitehead's; thence north by Hortner's land, north 46 degrees, west 6 perches, to a sugar, north 28 degrees 8 perches along Dilworth and Hortner's to a spruce; thence south along John Knuckle's land 87 degrees east 392 perches, to a beech; thence south 75 degrees, east 130 perches, to a sugar; thence by Hamman and Dilworth's land, south 63¾ degrees, east 267 perches, to the place of beginning—containing 463 acres and 98 perches and the usual allowance and appurtenances, having thereon erected a steam saw mill. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Ginterman.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Spade, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Eger, Geo. Schwaderer, and —— Hall, containing 1¼ acres, more or less. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John M. Horlacher.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Sharbaugh, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Summitville borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike and extending back 200 feet to an alley, on the east by lot of Mrs. Smeeder, on the west by an alley and lot of Paul McKenna, having thereon erected a two story L plank house, weatherboarded, not now occupied. *Also*, 3 acres of land, more or less, about 1 acre cleared, bounded on the east by C. Reich, Paul McKenna on the west, and running back 57 perches to old Portage railroad, having thereon erected a plank stable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of P. P. Gustine & Son.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds before the confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 10, 1879.

WE HAVE REMOVED
To No. 1307 Eleventh Avenue, ALTOONA, PA.
(Building occupied by us two years ago, opposite Ebert's Music Store.)
Look Out for NEW STOCK
AND BIG BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

☞ We hope to welcome all our old friends as in the past, and all new ones who wish to give us their patronage, as we can assure them that the styles will be the latest and prices the lowest.

C. SIMON & CO.,
S. B. CORN, Manager. ALTOONA, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

we will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 269 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send 10 cents for our 100 page Pamphlet. Address G. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

P. S.—If you will send us the names of a half dozen high-priced papers in which you would advertise JUST NOW, if a satisfactory inducement is made, we will submit a proposition, by return mail, which we think will please you. MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED. Send copy of the advertisement you will use and state in what paper you saw this.

$1200 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 in North-West, January 20.
Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500.
Official Reports and Circulars free. Address T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

30 Fancy Cards, Chrome, Snowflake, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cts. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

KANSAS FARMS
—AND—
FREE HOMES!

The KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD

Is published by the Land Department of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, to supply the large and increasing demand for information about KANSAS, and especially the magnificent body of lands granted by Congress in aid of the construction of its road. This grant comprises.

Five Million ACRES

OF LAND, consisting of every odd section in each township, for a distance of twenty miles on both sides of the road, or one-half of the land in a belt forty miles wide, extending to Denver City, Colorado, thus forming a continuation of the belt of country which, from the Atlantic coast westward, is found to be, in climate, soil, and every production of nature, the most favored.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC
Is 114 Miles the Shortest Road from Kansas City to Denver.

The favorite route of the tourist and the best line to the

San Juan Country.

A copy of THE HOMESTEAD will be mailed free to any address by applying to
S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner,
P. B. GROAT, Salina, Kansas.
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
March 14, 1879.-6m. Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE.—The annual election of a Board of Trustees of the Ebensburg Academy will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Ebensburg, on the 7th day of April next, between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Secretary.
March 14, 1879.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the undersigned Assignee of Augustine D. Criste will expose to sale, clear and discharged of all liens and encumbrances, on the premises, on

Saturday, March 29th, 1879,

at 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real and personal property, to wit:

A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND

situate in Munster township, Cambria county, fronting on the turnpike leading from Cresson to Ebensburg, and adjoining lands of Daniel Farren, Nicholas Freidhoff, Augustine Durbin, and others, containing **67 Acres**, more or less, about 50 Acres cleared. The improvements are a large new DWELLING HOUSE, containing 16 rooms, a new BANK BARN, 50 by 60 feet, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and within 200 yards of a railway station.

Also, EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND situate in the village of Munster, each lot having a front of 65 feet and a depth of 180 feet.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, a fine lot of NEW FURNITURE, cosisting in part of one set Cottage Furniture, 6 hair-cushioned Chairs, 6 Dining-room Chairs, 1 Reception Chair, 1 Settee, 1 Extension Table, 1 marble-top Dressing Bureau, 1 plain Dressing Bureau, 4 Bedsteads and Bedding, 24 yds. Carpet, 16 yards Stair Carpet, Stair Rods, Washstands, Queensware, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale of the real estate, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser. On the personal property terms will be made known and a reasonable credit given at time of sale.

JOSEPH CRISTE, Assignee.
March 7, 1879.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Edward Binder, in the borough of Carrolltown,

On Saturday, March 29th, 1879,

at 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described real estate, of which Peter Bertram died seized, to wit: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Bertram, Thos. Switzler, Peter Sharbaugh, and others, containing **66 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story LOG HOUSE, FRAME BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser.

JOHN BUCK,
Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of Peter Bertram, dec'd. [3-7.-3t.]

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon Dentist,

WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmore on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one day. All work warranted.
Feb. 28, 1879.-tf.

S. H. DECKER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LILLY'S, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Washington and adjoining townships. Office and residence on railroad street, opposite Passenger station, where night and day calls will receive prompt attention, regardless of distance or weather. Diseases of women and children a specialty.

Removed to Bank Building
—Next Door to Freidhoff's New Store.

CARL RIVINIUS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the hotel of Lawrence Schroth, in Carrolltown borough, on

Saturday, March 29th, 1879,

at 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described real estate: A CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate partly in Barr township Cambria county, and partly in Pine township, Indiana county, described as follows: Beginning at a beech marked for a corner; thence north 7½ degrees, east 106 perches, more or less, to a post; thence north 88¼ degrees, west 160 perches, more or less, to a post; thence south 1½ degrees, west 106 perches, more or less, to an ash (fallen); thence south 88¼ degrees, east 160 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning—containing **100 Acres**, more or less, and having thereon erected a two-story FRAME HOUSE, BARN, and all the necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

H. KINKEAD,
March 7, 1879.-3t. Assignee of Jos. A. Dumm.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an *alias* order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, March 29th, 1879,

at 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described real estate: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Clearfield township, in said county, bounded on the west by land of John Nagle, Jr., and P. B. Kerin, on the north by land of John Sharon, on the east by land of Philip Cooper, and on the south by land of William Mullen, containing **55 Acres**, more or less, and having thereon erected a two-story FRAME HOUSE, a two story PLANK HOUSE, and a BANK BARN, 40 by 60 feet, (all in good order,) and all the necessary outbuildings. The land is all cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond of the purchaser.

JOHN WAGNER,
Assignee of P. A. McGough and Wm. McGough.
March 7, 1879.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the hotel of A. Leiden, in Chest Springs borough, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 28th, 1879,

at 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described real estate: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Clearfield township, in said county, bounded by lands of William Ivory, Lewis Storm, Edward Burk, and Theodore Storm, containing **87 Acres**, more or less, over 65 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story PLANK HOUSE, FRAME BARN, and all the necessary outbuildings, and having two good Orchards on the premises. Said farm is situated on the outskirts of Chest Springs borough, and is in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal payments, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser. Deferred payments to bear interest.

JOHN WAGNER,
March 7, 1879.-3t. Assignee of Peter Trexler

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARY ANN CONRAD, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Ann Conrad, late of Clearfield township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those having claims against the same will present them legally probated for settlement.

JOSEPH HOGUE,
Feb. 14, 1879.-6t. Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Joseph A. Dumm, of Barr township, has made an assignment of all his real and personal property to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to Joseph A. Dumm are therefore notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper shape for adjustment.

Mar. 7, 1879.-6t. H. KINKEAD, Assignee.

ROR WORSHIP in JAPAN.

Prof. Ayrton lectured at the Royal Institution, his subject being "The Magic Mirror of Japan." In Japan there is, he said, an absence of house walls, interior and exterior, the houses consisting of a roof supported on only a few posts enclosing very little but empty space; and sliding screens alone compartments. Why, in this comparative absence of all that we should call furniture, does one article pertaining to the ladies' toilette—the bronze mirror with its stand—hold so prominent a position? This mirror is usually circular, from three inches to twelve inches in diameter, made of bronze handle covered with bamboo. The reflecting face is generally more or less convex, polished with a mercury amalgam, and the back is beautifully ornamented with a gracefully-executed raised design. Some for the rustic population have also polished letters.

The explanation of the fact that the mirror is almost *par excellence* the entire furniture, is found partly in the elaborate head dresses of the Japanese ladies and the painting of their faces, and partly from the belief that as the sword was "the soul of the Samouri," so is the mirror the "soul of woman." It therefore constitutes the most valuable of all her possessions, and two mirrors form a part of the trousseau of every bride. The characteristic qualities of the mirror must, it is believed be in accordance with the constitution of the possessor, and "second sight" is resorted to in the selection of a mirror. But why is the mirror so important in the imperial palaces, where the court ladies, still preserving the fashion of old days, comb back their hair in the simplest style? Why does the fortune-teller, instead of looking at a girl's palm, regard the reflection in a mirror? Why, instead of referring to the book of the recording angel, does the Japanese Plato bring before the boatman his evil deeds reflected in a mirror? And why does the mirror hold so important a place in Japanese temples? The mirror ranks far higher in Japanese history than has been supposed; it, in fact, takes the place of the Christian countries.

Prof. Ayrton read the myth of the origin of the worspip of the mirror. The main points in it are that when gods alone inhabited the earth, the sun goddess one day hurt her hand with her shuttle, having been suddenly frightened by a practical joke of her brother, the god of the sea. She indignantly retired to a cave. Darkness followed, and the goddess had to be appeased. The wisest of the gods suggested making an image of her more beautiful than herself. The Japanese Vulcan fashioned a mirror in the shape of the sun, and all the gods laughed, and shouted, "Here is a deity who surpasses even your glory." Woman's curiosity could not stand this. The goddess peeped out and while admiring herself in the mirror was caught and dragged out by a rice rope. The national traditions have it that this sun goddess (*Amaterasu o mi Kami*) sending her adopted grandson, who was also the great-grandfather of the first emperor of Japan, to subdue the world, made him three presents: the *maga tama* (the precious stone, emblematical of the spirit of the woman), the sword (emblematical of the spirit of man), and the mirror (emblem of her own soul). "Look," she said, "on this mirror as my spirit, keep it in the same house and on the same floor with yourself, and worship it as if you were worshiping my actual presence."
—*London Times.*

THE ALLIGATOR.—A Florida letter says: Although very clumsy, their quickness in some cases is remarkable as when in the water a speed of from five to eight miles an hour is made, and on land they are able to throw themselves over half a circle, using the forefeet for a fulcrum, striking their enemy with their tail with tremendous force. In getting food, the alligator shows a remarkable degree of cunning. Fish are acceptable, and to catch them a number of alligators form in line, driving the fish before them into a cove or inlet. Then each alligator makes a rush, catches a fish in his open mouth, rises to the surface, tosses the fish into the air, at the same time expelling the water by a current of air drawn through the nose, and is ready to bolt the fish when it falls. Owing to the formation of the teeth the alligator cannot masticate his food but bolts it in small chunks. The gullet is not large. Prey of any considerable size is concealed until it begins to putrefy, when it is sought and devoured. The largest animals are attacked if they get into the water dragged down and drowned. Last spring a large ox went into the waters of Lake Jackson, not far from Tallahasse, to drink. An alligator fastened to the fore leg of the animal, crushing the bone. The ox struggled on shore, dragging his antagonist with him. At this time the shore was black with alligators, attracted by the smell of blood, and some crawled upon the bank. The ox fought valiantly, tossing one of the monsters high in the air, from which fall he lay on the ground stunned a considerable time. But the wounded ox again got into the water, and a mammouth alligator closed on his nose and dragged him under.

SOW CABBAGE SEED on St. Patrick's day.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR OF CAMBRIA COUNTY in account with said County for the year 1878:

DR.

To amount received from—

William Bishart, for buckwheat	$ 1.00
Martin Sanders, for 1 calf	2.20
Mr. McKay, for sheep	189.52
D. H. Kinkead, for wool	44 64
Jos. Weiser, for sheep skins	3.50
Sebastian Holtz, on note	87.86
Sebastian Graff, on note	30.06
Westmoreland County—J. Darby	100 00
Clearfield County	56.48
Jesse Patterson, cash advanced	25.00
To am't poceeds of Wineberger sale, paid N. J. Freidhoff, Treasurer	40.00
To am't orders paid by N. J. Freidhoff, Treasurer	13,386 85
	$13,966.95

CR.

By amount of orders paid to—

James W. Condon, 1877	$ 75
Francis O'Friel, "	1 20
John E. Scanlan, "	12 50
A. L. McMullen, "	12 00
G. C. K. Zahm, stating account for 1877	15 00
1878.	
Geis, Foster & Quinn, merchandise	172 14
M. L. Oatman, "	223 79
Myers & Lloyd, "	48 80
John Lloyd & Co., "	25 64
E. J. Mills, "	14 74
George Huntley, "	44 50
John Thomas, "	52 76
David Evans, "	20 10
Fisher & Co., "	28 25
E. Roberts & Son, "	12 60
Wood, Marsh & Co., "	8 00
E. C. Parrish, "	4 06
C. T. Roberts, "	1 86
T. G. Stewart & Co., groceries	531 58
Osburn & Confer, tea	14 10
Akers & Baumer, dried fruit and vegetables	19 51
James Driskell, cider and apples	10 00
James C. Murray, apple butter	6 75
Isaac Makin, "	27 00
William Selders, cider	5 00
L. D. Hoffman, "	5 50
Philip Hartsock, 87 bushels wheat	109 68
John Douglass, 45 " "	51 75
Thos. Bishop, 95 " "	133 00
Charles Flick, 10 " "	14 00
Philip Flick, 60 " "	84 00
M. Driskell, 60 " "	54 00
S. Eckenrode, 57½ " "	51 50
John Biter, 20 " "	18 00
J. Kirkpatrick, 41½ " Rye	25 75
M. J. Nagle, 29 bbls. flour	210 24
Davis Bros., bran	14 60
John Sharp, 1 bbl. vinegar	8 36
Wm. P. Buck, onions and flax seed	7 95
Teresa Scanlan, butter and eggs	8 84
Jacob Weiland, apples	3 00
John Thomas, "	12 00
Gallagher & Co., onions	1 50
Lemmon & Murray, drugs and medicines	22 21
Cunningham, Gleim & Co., tobacco	51 49
Davis Bros., salt	3 16
Wm. Dodson, turnips	3 60
Thomas Deveraux, straw	3 92
C. Houser & Co., clover and tim't'y seed	16 00
Mrs. Byrne, cabbage plants	2 40
D. A. McGough, pork	40 35
Daniel Davis, "	54 81
Henry Eberly, "	12 66
Mich'l Nagle, "	69 45
Philip Sanders, "	15 24
Evan Hughes, "	41 16
Benj. Lloyd, "	20 85
John Noel, "	29 04
David Jones, "	22 40
J. Kirkpatrick, "	30 75
Isaac Wissinger, beef	39 23
John Murray, "	19 50
H. Mansfield, "	27 00
William Selders, "	39 90
F. Willebrandt, "	9 04
Peter O'Neill, "	10 30
Henry Eberly, "	2 36
John Tierney, "	6 66
Joseph Gutwald, " etc.	399 48
Adam Rudolph, " "	37 46
L. Rodgers & Son, " "	24 79
John McCormick, 2 head cattle	32 50
A. D. Criste, 2 " "	56 00
A. W. Rowland, 4 " "	70 00
Samuel Reed, 4 " "	55 50
Elias Rowland, 2 " "	40 00
Moses Davis, 2 " "	33 00
John Nipps, 2 " "	28 00
William Selders, 1 " "	20 50
Thomas E. Davis, 1 " "	16 75
F. W. Spitler, 1 patent milker	2 00
William Leighty, 2 invalid chairs	16 00
F. W. Hay & Son, 1 stove	12 00
A. Bradley & Co., 1 " and repairs	47 00
William Mann, 1 order book	19 40
Henry & Co., plaster	25 53
Jesse Bolsinger, gum hose	3 30
M. M. O'Neill, harness	56 00
M. Saxman & Co., coal	63 52
C. & J. Leahy, "	39 53
James Driskell, ashes	1 62
John Tierney, "	5 82
Martin Sanders, surgery	3 10
George Huntley, hardware	79 71
J. Dibert & Son, "	40 39
John A. Blair, lime	9 00
McLaughlin Bros., carding wool	7 74
Pittsburgh Iron and Paint Co., paint	3 50
Latimer & Green, boots and shoes	26 85
Daniel O. Evans, shoemaking	9 95
John D. Thomas, "	9 85
Jones & Evans, smith work	58 00
C. Dever, "	3 25
Ed. Thomas, "	1 00
Valentine Thomas, buggy spring	4 00
John L. Strauss, painting and papering	27 40
Val. Luttringer, tin ware and spouting	20 19
Chas. S. Huth, wall paper	2 20
John Thompson, postage and m'd'se	4 15
G. A. Kinkead, agent, insurance	30 00
R. R. Davis, "	16 57
Penna. R. R. Co., freight	232 72
Robert Evans, 6 coffins	45 50
J. A. Kennedy, 1 sleigh	22 50
C. T. Roberts, printing Report for 1877	30 00
Ed. James, " " "	30 00
G. T. Swank, " " "	30 00
M. M. O'Neill, saddler, repairs	6 60
D. M. Chute, coach maker, repairs	3 50
M. Humphreys, cartwright, repairs	9 46
J. A. & H. A. Shoemaker, repairing stoves	10 51
John Fisher, " pump	1 75
J. P. Glasgow, " mowing machine	2 00
Thomas J. Davis, carpenter work	37 25
A. Hitchue, "	5 25
Thomas Davis, mason work	1 75
Samuel Hanford, "	1 00
James Myers, locust posts	12 00
Davis Bros., lumber	37 65
Garman & Williams, lumber	76 26
Thos. J. Lloyd's estate "	26 02
B. P. Anderson, shingles	22 50
David D. Lewis, stone flags	3 50
H. Kinkead, costs suit, Clearf'ld county	2 00
J. H. Fiske, " " "	2 38
I. Lilly, " " "	1 12
Geo. Gurley, " " "	2 96
W. Williams, " " "	4 00
C. F. O'Donnell, Phothonotary's costs	1 50
I. Lilly, cash paid for sundries for house	38 20
I. Lilly, travelling expenses " "	45 27
I. Lilly, Steward	550 00
Daniel Eberly, farmer	240 00
Mary Onslow, servant	164 00
Mary E. O'Neil, "	10 00
A. M. Keim, M. D., medical attendance	175 00
F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., counsel fees	15 00
John P. Linton, Esq., " "	25 00
John F. Barnes, Esq.,	2 50
Dr. J. A. Reed, Dixmont,	1,749 85
Jesse Patterson, Director, expenses P. H. D. Convention	19 50
Jacob Kirkpatrick, Director, expenses P. H. D. Convention	17 39
I. Lilly, Steward, expenses P. H. D. Con.	30 95
J. Kirkpatrick, per assessment P. H. D. Convention	15 00

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.

Jesse Patterson, Director, cash paid	69 27
Jacob Kirkpatrick, Director, cash paid	3 00
Jesse Patterson, Director, services	111 16
I. N. Wissinger, Director, services	33 70
J. Kirkpatrick, Director, services	44 85
I. Lilly, steward, cash paid transportation traveling expenses etc.	60 65
I. Lilly, Steward, expenses conveying paupers to Indiana county	16 80
Penna. R. R., transportation	183 80
A. Yeagly, M. D., medical attendance	375 00
A. M. Keim, M. D., " "	8 00
J. C. Miller M. D., " "	19 50
W. S. Levergood, M. D., " "	23 00
Oatman & Eck, M. D., " "	68 00
John P. Linton Esq., counsel fees	25 00
W. W. Empfield, one coffin	3 94
Robert Evans, " "	7 50
Joseph Behe, " "	12 00
Geo. W. Empfield, " "	8 00
Michael Horne, " "	12 00
J. H. Block, eleven "	111 00
John Stewart, three "	42 00
Emanuel James, two "	27 00
F. N. Burk, one "	9 50
J. C. Homer, digging graves	15 00
Jonathan Homer, " "	5 00
Jacob Stiberger, " "	6 00
Jacob Reish, " "	4 00
James Lynch, " "	6 00
John Rinehart, " "	4 00
Gotlieb Pfeister, " "	3 00
Thomas McCabe, " "	2 00
Simon Adams, " "	1 50
Isaac Michael, shroud etc.	2 37
F. J. Parrish, burial expenses	11 80
Blair Co. Almshouse, boarding, etc.	119 86
Westmoreland Co. Almshouse, boarding, etc.	18 50
Allegheny Co. Almshouse, board'g, etc.	30 86
Indiana Co. O. P. " "	49 75
Armstrong Co. O. P. " "	29 45
Armagh, Indiana Co. O. P. " "	11 25
Joseph Shoemaker, " "	32 21
Peter Sirinuis, " "	17 45
Jacob Ream, " "	21 25
Jonathan Ream, " "	1 75
Susan Unversaught, " "	20 00
T. E. Knox, " "	3 00
John Fitzpatrick, " "	3 00
Mrs. Foster (Johnstown), " "	8 00
Mrs. J. Rankin, " "	6 00
Mrs. C. Foster, " "	3 74
Mrs. Akeman, board & nurse	4 00
John Grady, " "	9 00
Barbara Keats, nurse	3 00
Mrs. Garrigan, "	5 00
Mrs. Jere. Fagan, "	2 00
Azariah A. Jones, "	4 00
Geo. Unversaght, "	8 00
Jas. Burns, "	12 00
Lane Ambrose, "	12 00
Chas. Zimmerman Jr. livery	12 50
Patrick Minahan, coal	4 00
A. Greenwood, "	8 55
H. W. McCreery, coal & court fees	11 30
W. H. Banerly, rent	5 00
George Wissinger, crying sale	2 00
Oscar Graffe, services "	3 25
Edgar O. Fisher, clerk "	1 00
James J. Murphy, clothing	1 55
J. S. McCartney, goods	42 39
John J. Troxell, "	19 81
A. Eckenrode, "	13 09
Cooper & Melton, "	2 00
John Leel, "	3 64
Isaac Michael, "	2 50
Charles Seibitz, meat	5 22
Lewis Newhouse, "	8 62
Christ. Reich, goods to Warner family	8 00
John Riffel, " " "	11 61
W. McConnell, " " "	25 20
James Gillan, " " "	104 22
Charles Seibitz, meat " "	12 72
A. H. Parrish, " " "	9 60
John P. O'Neil, " " "	24 40
John O'Harra, " " "	2 82
John Egar, stove grate "	1 28
Frank Freidhoof, milk "	18 75
Mrs. Eckly, " "	10 15
Geo. J. Schwaderer, whiskey to Warner family	31 05
Mrs. Carroll, washing Warner family	11 03
Mrs. M. E. Watts, serving " "	3 00
Cath. Burgoon, " " "	1 00
Ann Criste, spinning " "	1 35
Mary A. Sneeder, knitting " "	3 25
R. Deveraux, M. D., medical services Warner family	90 00

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS—CONTINUED.

Mrs. Mary Warner nurse, Warner f'ly	$ 18 00
Joseph Criste, nurse, Warner family	49 00
David Egar, " " "	55 80
Frank Warner, " " "	2 99
R. Deveraux, coal	6 50
John B. Egar, wood and hauling, do	8 0
J. Warner, allowance, Warner family	8 10
Rev. T. Vanseyoc, allowance for Sarah Stephens	75 00
Mich'l Exner, allowance Christina Gill	47 00
Wm. Lumadoe, allowance Peggy Smith	65 00
J. G. Hollen, allowance	24 00
Mrs. Cain, allowance	12 00
A. L. McMullen, allowance	90 00
Edward McCullough allowance	63 0
Mrs. McBride, allowance	72 0
James Davis, allowance	15 00
Mrs. Helstein, allowance	51 0
Mrs. Loberick, allowance	51 00
Mrs. O'Brien, allowance	51 [illegible]
Mrs. Lister, allowance	51 0
Mrs. Keats, allowance	51 0
Mrs. Keelan, allowance	60 0
Mrs. E. Smith, allowance	48 00
Mrs. McFall, allowance	48 00
Mrs. O'Donnell, allowance	49 0
Mrs. Sarah Dougherty, allowance	26 0
Mrs. Jones, allowance	36 50
Mrs. Ream, allowance	49 25
Mrs. McDermitt, allowance	48 0
Mrs. File, allowance	43 50
Mrs. Snyder, allowance	48 0
Mrs. Pfoff, allowance	36 0
Mrs. Calbert, allowance	12 0
Mrs. Lewis, allowance	30 05
Mrs. Carroll, allowance	36 00
Mrs. Lybarger, allowance	31 50
Mrs. Parfitt, allowance	9 03
T. B. James, allowance	9 00
Mrs. Miller, allowance	33 00
" Gallagher, allowance	36 0
" Green, allowance	36 00
" Beals, allowance	9 00
" Akerman, allowance	15 00
" Dimond, allowance	4 00
" Williams, allowance	4 00
John Nitzell, allowance	31 50
F. Bamberick, allowance	36 00
A. Miller, allowance	40 0
John Bucher, allowance	30 0
Catharine Commers, allowance	27 0
John Hugentobler, allowance	8 0
Mary J. McDermitt, allowance	21 00
Mrs. Shanahan, allowance	32 0
" Ute, allowance	6 0
Mr. Swartzman, allowance	27 [illegible]
Mrs. Flinn, allowance	18 00
" Bossouser, allowance	22 00
" Zinn, allowance	12 50
" Crofton, allowance	63 0
" Ann Smith, allowance	27 0
" Crane, allowance	21 0
" Golden, allowance	27 0
" Kehoe, allowance	27 00
" Hickey, allowance	27 00
" Rager allowance	18 0
" Fisons, allowance	27 [illegible]
Isaac Kelly, allowance	3 00
Peter Hall, allowance	48 0
James Gillan, allowance	22 0
Mrs. Mary Jones, allowance	26 00
" Brown, allowance	24 00
James Johnston, allowance	12 0
Mrs. Evans, allowance	5 0
" Fresh, allowance	2 00
James Swinehart, allowance	3 00
Mr. and Mrs. Reese, allowance	3 5[illegible]
Mrs. Swartz allowance	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. Elvin, allowance	3 0
Isaac Hawes, allowance	2 0
Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, allowance	4 00
" " " Connelly allowance	4 00
" " " Ford, allowance	5 00
" " " O'Mara, allowance	4 0
Mrs. Howard, allowance	2 00
Patrick Donavan, allowance	4 50
Ellen McBride, allowance	4 00

OFFICIAL EXPENSES.

J. H. Fisher, justice fees	17 50
J. S. Strayer, " "	10 00
Wm. Flattery, " "	5 3[illegible]
John Brady, " "	28 7[illegible]
John Cox, " "	6 [illegible]0
Thomas M'Kiernan, justice fees	2 10
Charles Buxton, " "	2 0[illegible]
E. Custer, " "	1 20
Elias Rowland, " "	70
Geo. W. Easly, " "	10 70
J. W. Condon, " "	2 00
Joseph Bene, " "	7
J. F. Peterson, " "	2 65
Thomas Callan, " "	1 00
F. J. Parrish, " "	6 04
Joseph Waters, constable's fees	18 [illegible]5
Henry Varner, " "	6 50
Christ. Robine, " "	2 [illegible]0
Joseph Mock, " "	7 00
J. T. Harris, " "	17 3[illegible]
James Mauls, " "	3 55
W. W. Harris, " "	5 [illegible]5
R. F. Myers, " "	28 64
Peter Litzell, " "	2 91
John Leyseght, " "	2 90
J. Kirkpatrick, " "	3 5[illegible]
William Flinn, " "	3 15
Peter McGough, (team hire), cons. fees	2 00
Am't in hands of I. Lilly, Steward	540 10
" " " N. J. Freidhoff, Treas	0 80
	$13,966 95

STATEMENT.

Am't of orders paid by N. J. Freidhoff, Treasurer	$13,386 85	
Am't of orders for 1878 unpaid—Dixmont and O. D. P.	728 34	
Am't of orders for 1878 unpaid—House	178 86	—$14,292 05
From which deduct—		
Orders for claims due prior to January 1st 1878	47 46	
Dixmont Hospital	1,7[illegible]9 85	
Physicians' medical attendance, O. D. P.	399 50	
Counsel	25 0	
Out-door relief, viz: Cash paid, transportation, coal, clothing, boarding and nurse hire O. D. P.	1,181 38	
Coffins, digging graves and funerals, O. D. P.	293 61	
Transportation, Directors' and Steward's services, O. D. P.	3[illegible]0 31	
Livery, O. D. P.	1 50	
Monthly allowances, O. D. P.	2,364 75	
Justices' and constable's fees	21 98	
Directors' and Steward's expenses P. H. D. convention	88 84	
Printing Report for 1877	90 0[illegible]	
Lumber, carpenter work, etc. new building and fence around cemetery	254 09	
Unpaid orders O. D. P. and Dixmont	728 34	
Net expenses for house and farm for 1878	5,8[illegible]7 56	—$14,292 05

AMOUNT DUE INSTITUTION.

J. S. Strayer, Chariton estate (claim doubtful)	$ 637 15	
Francis Urbans' estate, (claim doubtful)	41 51	
Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., (subject to credits)	165 42	
John Kirschner, for hides	4 70	
John Evans, "	9 5[illegible]	
Geo. Seymore on cattle trade	3 00	
F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., rec'd from Jno. Henry	42 9[illegible]	
Paul Kreitzer bal. on note	8 94	
J. W. Condon, Esq., cash found on tramp killed	3 23	
David Shenkel, for brick	1 75	
Abel Lloyd,	1 75	
Philip Warner, judgment note	250 00	
N. J. Freidhoff, proceeds of Wineberger sale	40 00	
I. Lilly, Steward, am't rec'd	540 10	
	$1,749 94	
Am't due from County, as per Aud. Rep. Jan 1878	$ 215 78	
Am't due from parties as above statement	1,749 94	
Requisition for 1878	15,000 00	—$16,965 72
Am't of orders paid for 1878	$13,386 85	
" " " outstand'g 1878	9[illegible]5 [illegible]9	
" " doubtful claims	678 65	
Bal. in favor of Poor House	1,90[illegible] 02	—$16,965 72

REPORT of I. LILLY, Esq., Steward of Poor House, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878:

STOCK ON FARM.—3 horses, 9 cows, 13 hogs, turkeys and chickens.

PRODUCTS OF FARM.—28 tons of hay, 765 bushels oats, 650 bushels corn in the ear, 1,500 bushels potatoes, 2,000 heads cabbage, 15 bushels onions, cucumbers, beans and beets abundantly, 19 lbs. wool, slaughtered 2,6 0 lbs. pork and 700 lbs. veal.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Same as reported last year.

MANUFACTURED IN THE INSTITUTION.—2 bbls. sauer kraut, 1200 lbs. hard soap, 17 bbls soft soap, 256 qts. canned fruit, preserves, jellies, etc. 67 shirts, 19 pair pants, 24 pair overalls, 42 dresses, 46 chemises, 17 sacques, 32 aprons, 28 skirts, 50 pillow slips, 40 sheets, 25 pillows, 22 bolsters, 19 bed ticks, 23 caps, 15 towels, 42 pair socks, 25 pair stockings, 16 pair mitts, 17 children's dresses, 5 shrouds.

IMPROVEMENTS.—One straw shed built, 16x48 ft.; new paled fence around cemetery; new stalls, mangers and floors in 3 stables, and grain box.

INMATES, &c.

Number of inmates January 1, 1878	72
" " born during the year	1
" " admitted during year	49—122
Discharged and removed during the year	42
Died during the year	5
Remaining in House January 1, 1879	7—122

Of the inmates remaining Jan. 1, 1879 there are 27 sane males, 25 sane females, 11 insane males, and 12 insane females. Number of insane at Dixmont, 12.

Average number of inmates per month 76; average cost of each inmate per week, $1 48¾ which includes 437 meals given to tramps during the year.

I. LILLY, Steward.

WE, the undersigned Directors of the Poor of Cambria county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the receipts, expenses, inmates, etc., of the Poor and House of Employment of said county for the year A. D. 1878, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Witness our hands this 5th day of March, A. D. 1879.

JACOB KIRKPATRICK, }
I. N. WISSINGER, } Directors.
JESSE PATTERSON, }
Attest—I. LILLY, Clerk.

LEATHER
—AND—
RUBBER BELTING
RUBBER HOSE; RUBBER,
PLUMBAGO, ASBESTOS,
ITALIAN AND
HEMP PACKING;
LACE LEATHER,
ENGINE OILS.
And Mill Supplies Generally.
WAREHOUSE and OFFICE,
No. 108 Water Street, Pittsburgh.
THORP & CO.
March 22, 1878.-1y.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!
Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for half a century. Doctors recommend it. A. E. Tewas, Long P.O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. L. Simpson, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Props, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Sent free on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

A SAVAGE FISH.

In parts of South America especially in the rivers of Guiana and Brazil, one of the most savage of fishes is found. It seldom exceeds a foot in length but is said to attack any animal that ventures near it, men, alligators or horses not excepted, as well as fishes of ten times their own weight. The natives call the fish "piraya" or "pirai," and scientists have named in *Serrasalmo paraya*. It has nothing in common with the salmon family except the second dorsal fin, which resembles that worn by the fishes named; yet this was considered enough to entitle it to its generic name, which may be translated "saw salmon" the prefix referring to the strongly serrated abdomen of the fish, beside which the serratures of a shad or alewife are insignificant. Its teeth are sharp on the edge like those of some sharks and are flat and triangular. The Maccushi Indians are reported to carry a piece of the jaw of the piraya, with which they sharpen their arrows by drawing them between the teeth, after the manner of certain knife sharpeners.

According to Spix, numbers of them will attack an ox, if it happens to encounter one of their schools in crossing a stream, and often so severely injures it that it succumbs before it can swim forty feet. In attacking a fish they begin at the caudal fins, and thus deprived of their propelling power, the victim is at their mercy. The feet of water fowl are often amputated, and bathing is unsafe in such streams as are infested with this small fish. Some authors state that one tribe of natives placed their dead in these streams to be devoured by pirayas, which is quickly done, leaving a clean skeleton, which is then removed and made ready for their peculiar form of sepulchre. We read in Schomburgck's "Travels in South America," that they are so greedy as to bite at the bare hook, and that on account of the sharpness of the teeth it was necessary to protect the line with metal. These accounts seem almost fabulous and yet appear to be well vouched for.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Milk and lime water are now frequently prescribed by physicians in cases of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, and in some cases is said to prove beneficial. Many persons who think good bread and milk a great luxury frequently hesitate to eat it, for the reason that milk will not digest readily; sourness of the stomach will often follow. But experience proves that lime-water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period of life, but also at a later, when, as in the case of infants, the functions of digestion and assimilation have been seriously impaired. A stomach taxed by gluttony, irritated by improper food, inflamed by alcohol, enfeebled by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its symptoms attendant upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery and fever, will resume its work, and do it energetically, on an exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime water. A goblet of cow's milk may have four tablespoonfuls of lime water added to it with good effect. The way to make lime-water is simply to procure a few lumps of unslacked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, add water until the lime is slacked and of about the consistency of thin cream; the lime settles, leaving the pure and clear lime water at the top. Great care should be taken not to get the lime water too strong. Keep to the direction as to the consistency, and when the water rises pour it off without obtaining any of the lime. The lime water is very good to apply to burns and scalds. In slacking the lime particular care should be taken that none of the particles fly into the eyes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—When molasses is used for cooking it is an improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It destroys the unpleasant, raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

Keep a heavy stone on your pork to hold it down. In the summer this stone is an excellent place to keep fresh meat on when you are afraid of its spoiling.

Soap your dirtiest clothes and soak them in warm water overnight. Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

A few potatoes sliced, and boiling water poured over them, make an excellent preparation for cleansing and stiffening old rusty black silks. Green tea is also good for this purpose.

CURE FOR CROUP.—Croup may often be relieved by alum and sugar.—Take a knife or grater, and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable and administer it as quickly as possible, giving a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes until vomiting ensues. If needed the remedy may be applied again. When this remedy has no effect, a bit of yellow snuff, as much as can be taken on the point of a knife and mixed with a teaspoonful of molasses, may be administered and never fails to operate as an emetic.

THE cucumber does its best fighting after it's down.

HUMANE AND RATIONAL CURE FOR HORSE COLIC.—Colic is one of the most fatal diseases horse flesh is heir to. The symptoms of colic are readily detected. The animal scrapes with his fore feet, kicks at the belly, and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, crouches, puts the nose to the flanks, lies down, rolls, remains for a time on the back, and breathes heavily throughout. But there is a ready and safe means of relief and cure in every homestead in the land—a means and method recently brought forward at a meeting of the London Farmers' Club by Mr. Frederick Street, a gentleman of great skill and experience in the training and management of horses. When the horse shows the symptoms of an attack of colic, apply at once says Mr. Street, a horse cloth or woolen rug wrung-out of boiling water, to the belly and up the sides, and cover with another couple of clothes to retain the heat. As they cool, renew the cloths as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective and retains the heat longer.

GAS TAR PAINT FOR WHEELS.—Last year the spokes of my wheel barrow worked loose, and I tried to tighten them by wedging; but the wedges worked out, and the wheels were likely to come to pieces. I had some gas tar handy, and filled the joints with it and also dipped the wedges into the tar. All was tight and stayed tight. I next painted my wagon hubs with it both the two-horse and one-horse, filling cracks and joints thoroughly. This kept the spokes tight through the remainder of the season. Last year about the first of August one of my tires came off on the big wagon, and I broke two felloes. To repair that wheel cost me $1.10. As soon as I got that wheel home from the shop I painted every wheel of three wagons and the old buggy with gas tar—hubs, spokes and felloes. They soon dried and the paint was as hard as jalap, and shone like black paint with varnish. No more loose tires since.

HOW TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer in the "Southern Farmer" says that his cows give all the milk that is in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, 260 pounds of butter was made last year. This is, in part, his treatment of the cow: If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow every day water slightly warm, and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice that your cow will give twenty five per cent. more milk under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full at a time, morning, noon, and night.

"CANDEE"
PURE GUM
RUBBER BOOTS
Being free from adulterative mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.
Their great popularity has led to many cheap imitations, having a DULL FINISH, but this season the
"CANDEE" CO.
WILL
VARNISH
These PURE GUM BOOTS, and to distinguish them from the common kind, will attach a RUBBER LABEL on the front of the leg bearing the inscription
CUSTOM MADE.
PURE GUM.
These Boots have the Patent Metal Heel Plate, which prevents the heel wearing away so quickly, and they will have also the patent
Outside Stationary Strap
Instead of the very inconvenient web inside strap, used on other makes of Boots.
ASK FOR THE
"CANDEE" BOOT.
Sold by S. Blumenthal, Altoona, Pa.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Gray's Specific Medicine.
TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.
Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse—as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Before Taking. After Taking.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5; or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
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REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT THE EBENSBURG
Hardware & House-Furnishing Store

OWING to the large increase in my sales since the last reduction in prices and the adoption of the cash system, I find myself able to benefit my customers by a still further reduction in the prices of all goods comprised in my large stock.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A good No. 9 Cook Stove, trimmed complete for only $20.00.
Good Roasted Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.; best do. at 22 cts. per lb. No inferior or damaged coffee sold at this store.
Good Heating Stoves as low as $4.00.
Good Tea from 30 to 80 cts. per lb.
The largest stock of Floor Oil Cloth in the county, from 1 to 2 yds. wide and from 35 to 70 cts. per yard.
Best quality English Anvils at 15 cts. per lb.
Needles at 5 cts. per paper.
Good cast steel Table Knives and Forks as low as 60 cts. per set.
Pins at 5 cts. per paper.
Best quality Blacksmith Vises at 15c. per lb.
Good Syrup Molasses at from 40 to 70 cts. per gallon.
Good Door Locks and Knobs complete, as low as 25 cts. each.
Good Cotton Thread at 4 cts. a spool.
Best quality 12 inch Mill Saw Files at 40 cts. each.
Good Rice at 8 cts. per lb.
Best quality Sole Leather at 28 to 30 cts. per lb.
Double bitted Axes at $1.05 and upward.
Largest stock of Stair Oil Cloths in the county at 12½ cts. per yd.
4 doz. hard wood (turned head) Clothes Pins for 10 cts.
Clark's O. N. T. Machine Cotton at 5 cts. per spool.
Good long handle cast steel Shovels for 60 cts. each.
Good zinc Wash Boards for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Looking Glasses in town, very low.
Washing Soda at 4 cts. per lb.
Best quality four-tined Manure Forks at 65 cts. each.
Good Coal Shovels, 7, 10, 15 and 20 cts. each.
Pearl Starch 6 cts. per lb.
I have the largest stock of Queensware in town, at very low prices.
Best Baking Soda at 8 cts. per lb.
Diston's best quality 6½ foot Cross Cut Saws, at $4.50.
I have the largest stock of Spices in town, very low.
Good Door Latches as low as 7 cts. each.
Large stock of Table and Bed Castors at lowest rates.
Good Flour at $1.35 per sack.
Largest stock of Glassware and Lamps in town, very low.
A No. 1 Furniture Varnish at $1.40 per gal.
Good Corset Steels at 6 cts. a pair.
Over 100 lengths and sizes Tire and Carriage Bolts kept in stock, very low.
Best Tobacco in the market, at 65 cts. per lb.
200 kegs Nails now in stock, $2.60 rates, selected and made of best muck iron. No inferior or scrap iron nails kept in stock.
I have the best Cigars in town for the money.
Over 80 sizes of Window Glass kept in stock, very low prices.
Large stock of Bar Iron and Horse Shoes always on hand, at low rates.
Good fine Gum Combs at 6 cts. each.
Large stock of Table Oil Cloths on hand, very low.
Best Linseed Oil, direct from Factory, at 70 cts. a gal.
Dupont's best F. F. F. Rifle Powder, 40 cts. p. lb.
Drop Shot at 10 cts. per lb.
Best Green Coffee at 22 cts. per lb.
Galvanized Coal Buckets as low as 50 cts. each.
Good Green Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.
Best pure White Lead at $2.10 to $2.20 per keg of 25 lbs.
Stove Pipe, made of the best iron, reduced to 8 cts. per lb.
A large assortment of Tinware on hand, very cheap.
12 papers Essence of Coffee for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Trunks and Valises in town, very cheap.
A large assortment of Wall Paper always on hand at lowest prices.
Paper Window Shades at 35 cts. per roll.
Toilet and Washing Soaps in endless variety.
Cook Stoves from 15.00 up to $45.00.
Large assortment of Hair, Clothes and Tooth Brushes.
Heating Stoves from $4.00 up to $35.00; very cheap.
Extra No. 1 Salt, $1.65 per barrel.
Revolvers, five and seven shots, the largest stock from $1.50 up to $10.00.
Best Carbon Oil at 16 cts. per gal.

The above are only a few of the thousands of articles in the hardware and house furnishing line which I am furnishing at equally low prices. I don't advertise to sell at 20 per cent. cheaper, or indeed any cheaper, than other men do as I think it better to let the public judge that for themselves, but I do advertise to sell goods as low as they can be sold and pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Neither will I throw out a good staple article of goods over the counter at first cost, or even less, and then charge two or three profits on something else to make up for the loss. Yet it will be my endeavor to sell goods at the lowest living profit, and I promise this because I know that I can furnish goods at prices that will be beneficial to both seller and buyer, and not at prices which would benefit one and ruin the other.

Thanking you all for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon me, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, I remain
Respectfully yours,
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Nov. 29, 1878.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.
Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.
NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.
GOOD FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879.-1y.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Penn'a.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
Special attention paid to business of correspondents.
A. W. BUCK,
Cashier.
Nov. 19 1875.-tf.

Thomas Byrne,
—WITH—
M. BYRNE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Pure Rye and Bourbon
WHISKIES
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.,
153 Wylie Avenue, Cor. Elm Street,
[1 28.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [3m.]

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1878.-1y.*

J. C. McGINLEY'S
DINING ROOMS!
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS and SUPPERS served at short notice.
Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

DR. M. J. BUCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ALTOONA, PA.
Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [8-5.'77.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.
F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ATTENTION
EVERYBODY!
We desire to inform the public in general that we have
Established a Store
—AT—
TUNNEL HILL,
And respectfully invite attention to the fact that it embraces
Much More in Quantity and Variety
than is usually kept in stores of the kind.
It is everywhere conceded by those who have given us a call that
OUR STOCK
IS NOT EQUALLED FOR
QUALITY, VARIETY and EXTENT
by any other stock in the neighborhood, and as we shall from time to time add new features and new lines of goods—shall always buy in large quantities and allow no reduction in stock—we hope by strict adherence to GOOD GOODS, CLOSE PRICES AND SQUARE DEALING TO MAKE OUR STORE THE GREAT POPULAR
HEADQUARTERS FOR
ALL KIND OF GOODS!
More than that, we shall endeavor to make it the interest of all classes to
DEAL WITH US PERMANENTLY
by carefully catering to their wants and wishes and treating them as we ourselves would wish to be treated in all matters pertaining to business.
TO FARMERS
We would say we have an unlimited demand for all kinds of grain and produce, and can offer them prices in advance of others in the business.
CASH PAID FOR GRAIN WHEN SO BARGAINED FOR
We earnestly solicit the patronage of the public and pledge our best efforts in all transactions.
B. M. JOHNSTON & CO.
STORES: Hollidaysburg, McKee's, Williamsburg, Tunnel Hill.
FLOURING MILL—WILLIAMSBURG, PA.
January 24, 1879.-6m.

HOW IS THIS FOR CHEAP?
S. TEITELBAUM,
OF CARROLLTOWN, OFFERS

8½ lbs. Green Coffee for - -	$1.00
15 lbs. Brown Sugar for - -	1.00
10 boxes Essence Coffee for -	25c.
1 lb. Pure Japan Tea for - -	50c.
No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at -	1.50
Lake Herring, per ½ bbl., at -	1.20
1 lb. Goshen Cheese for - -	10c.
1 gal. Non-Explosive C. Oil, -	16c.
1 " N. Orleans Molasses, -	50c.

AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT
PRICES EQUALLY LOW!
Don't pass this announcement unnoticed, but read and profit by it for your own benefit.—Meantime, permit us to state clearly and distinctly that it behooves all parties in these times of depression to invest their money where it will bring the best returns. Hence it is that all are urged to buy their Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all other kind of merchandise from
S. TEITELBAUM,
Carrolltown, Pa.
Feb. 7, 1879. tf.

GEO. W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.
PENSIONS, Back Pay, and Bounty, Increased Pensions, Equalized Bounty, and all Military Claims speedily collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of taxes attended to. Book Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, Judgments, Rents, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business carefully attended to on reasonable terms. Special attention given to all kinds of business in the Orphans' Court, and the settlement of Accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and Assignees. [2-14,'79-3m.*]

WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-25.'76.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1 21.'76.-tf.]

GEO M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27.'79.]

An Ohio Cow that Produces Butter Instead of Cream.

Those who read the *Farmer* during the year 1876 will remember a letter sent to us for publication by F. W. Green, Secretary of the Ohio Centennial Board. The letter was from Mr. A. Lyons, High Hill, Muskingum county, O., and described a cow of his whose milk produced butter instead of cream. Mr. Lyons thought of exhibiting the cow at the Centennial, and wrote to Mr. Green as to the propriety of doing so. We reproduce the statement as given by Mr. L. as follows:

This cow has had her second calf, and her milk produces butter without churning. When set in common pans for 12 or 24 hours, butter rises instead of cream, and all we have to do is to take the ladle and throw it into the butter bowl; with two or three minutes' working it is ready for the table, and is superior butter at that. Quantity produced is 15 to 20 lbs. per week when she is fresh. She is a full bred Durham, and a very peculiar looking animal.

This case excited some comment at the time, but like other little sensations, it soon died away, and we heard nothing more from it until last week, when we received the following letter, which explains itself.

EDS. FARMER:—On the 17th of January I visited Mr. A. Lyons, Sr., of High Hill, Muskingum county, O., for the purpose of testing the reality of the statements made in regard to his noted butter cow. Found the cow in poor condition for the test, having been allowed to run to the straw stack for the principal part of her rough feed during the severe weather of the last few weeks, and fed but little grain. Mr. Lyons permitted us to make the test notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances. We took eight pounds of milk (being the amount she gave 8 hours from the previous milking) and set it in the water in an open milk-house, where it remained for 14 hours, which would be considered a short time for milk to set. We then took the butter from it, which rises the same as cream on other milk, and by a few minutes working it was made into a nice roll, ready for use, that weighed one half a pound. Understand, it was done without churning. After this we took a pint of the milk, of what would be considered good cream, but was too oily to be used in coffee. We are satisfied that the statements were correct. Mr. Lyons says the cow is a thoroughbred Short-Horn, or Durham, and is six years old. She was bred by him. D. J. GREEN, Renrock, Noble Co., Ohio.

Here is a subject for our dairy savants, Professors Hardin, Willard, et al., to ring a change upon. There is no "chess" game about this, gentlemen, so you need not fear to approach it in good faith. Give us the physiological explanation of the case, and tell us whether we may not hope that this cow may be the starting point of a new breed that shall banish the churn from the face of the earth.—*Practical Farmer.*

A SHEEP FARM IN GEORGIA.—A writer in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that in 1871 he bought four hundred acres of reputed poor land in Glynn county, Ga., and put upon it one hundred sheep. In 1872, by natural increase, he had three hundred and seventy six ewes, and had sent to market seventy three wethers. His sheep were penned nightly, and every two nights manured a half acre well. Since that time he has brought into a high state of cultivation one hundred acres of land that seven years ago were considered worthless. Since 1871 he has bought two hundred sheep, and now owns one thousand eight hundred head. He keeps a shepherd, who is paid to attend to his business, and keeps an accurate book account of every dollar and dime spent on account of the sheep, and finds, by casting up a balance sheet that it costs him exactly fifty-eight cents a head per annum to keep his flock. They average him about three and a half pounds of wool each. Last year he clipped in May, and again in September, and the clip amounted to five and a half pounds per head. Last year he sold in Savannah and Macon 8,000 pounds of wool, at an average of thirty cents per pound, including a few pounds of merino wool, which makes the gross receipts $2,970. The annual expense of the flock was $1,0[illegible]. So there was an absolute net profit in the wool of $1,664. Last year he sold in the above cities ninety-two wethers as mutton for $342, making a total of $2,289. Besides this, he has fertilized the poor wire-grass land, so that last year he cultivated eighty four acres, and from forty-one acres in corn he made an average of thirty one bushels; ten in sugar cane that made fifty barrels of syrup; fifteen in oats, that averaged forty-two bushels to the acre, and on the remainder an abundance of all kinds of truck farming, receiving for his sales of vegetables in New York a net profit of $284.

A STRANGE PEOPLE.—Dr. E. R. Heath, in a paper on "Peruvian Antiquities," describes a strange people living in a town called Eten, in seven degrees south latitude and about two miles from the sea. They number about 4,000, and they speak besides the Spanish, a language which some Chinese laborers understand, but there is no other similarity between the two peoples. They intermarry uncles, nieces, brothers and sisters, nephews and aunts; that is, promiscuously, and with no apparent curse of consanguinity; but they will not permit any intermarriage into their number, or with the outside world. They have laws, customs and dress of their own, and live by braiding hats and mats and weaving cloths. They will give no account of the place whence they came, or of the time they settled at Eten. History does not mention their existence before the Spaniards arrived. Among them there are no sick or deformed persons, their custom being to send a committee to each sick or old person, and those who are reported past recovery or past usefulness are promptly strangled by the public executioner. Eten orders it, they say, and with Eten's orders there is no interference.—*Scientific Notes.*

A CURIOUS CHURCH.—The church at Bex, in Switzerland, in which the Helvetic Society held its meetings last year, presents, it is said, a curious acoustical phenomenon. The interior of the building is rectangular in shape, except that one of the short sides is replaced by a rounded part. The pulpit is nearly at the middle of the longer sides of the rectangle. Now, persons seated opposite the pulpit hear a speaker near the bottom of it (a little to the right) very badly. But any one situated two or three yards from the middle of the rounded part, on the side of the door, heard with remarkable distinctness the least words pronounced from below the pulpit. Reciprocally, words spoken in a very low voice from the rounded part were perfectly heard at the point occupied by persons addressing the audience, so that the latter were thus sometimes quite incommoded. It was a case of conjugate acoustic force. The effects in this church at Bex are said to be more remarkable than those in St. Paul's, London, or the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris, often cited in works on physics.

THOSE who smile best have the newest set of teeth.